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Established 1887

Austria	12 S	Kenya	22 S
Belgium	20 B Fr	Lebanon	22 S
Denmark	250 D Kr	Luxembourg	20 L Fr
Egypt	40 P	Morocco	275 Dr
France	22 F	Netherlands	1.50 F
Germany	250 M	Nigeria	70 K
Greece	20 P	Portugal	20 Esc
India	1.50 D Rs	Spain	40 Pes
Iran	20 Rls	Sweden	275 S Kr
Italy	400 Lire	Switzerland	1.705 Fr
Japan	100 Yen	Turkey	60 L
South Korea	100 Won	U.S. Military (Eur)	30 S
Soviet Union	1 Rb	Yugoslavia	20 D

## Why the Soviet Union Bugged the U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, June 9 (UPI) — The Soviet Union contends the tapping device found in the chimney of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow was really a "purely protective measure" to thwart "subversive activities" by the Americans.

Moscow also expects the embassy to foot the bill for damage done by U.S. security men who followed an underground tunnel from the embassy to a room in a Soviet apartment building after the bug was discovered May 25.

The Soviet side strongly protested against the unlawful penetration by embassy staff members into the heating facilities of a nearby Soviet apartment house and demanded the restoration of what was damaged, Tass said.

It warned that if Washington continued to press the matter, it will expose U.S. electronic spying in Moscow.

### U.S. Reaction

[In Washington, the State Department today dismissed the Soviet claims as absurd. However, a department spokesman said that he did not expect the incident to have a lasting effect on U.S.-Soviet relations, the Associated Press reported.]

[In an unusual step, the department summarized the content of its May 31 protest note over what it regards as a secret listening post operated by the Soviet Union. It said there was no doubt that the eavesdropping device was operated by the Russians and that the responsibility for the consequences rests with the Soviet side.]

The Tass comment yesterday on the U.S. charges did not directly deny the existence of a bug in the embassy.

Tass said the Americans damaged a heating facility in the Soviet building as well as a "protection system" it said was used as a "purely protective measure in connection with intelligence and subversive activities conducted by American special services from the U.S. embassy building."

The State Department confirmed "electronic devices of an intelligence gathering nature" were found but has been close-mouthed on the details of the tunnel.

American sources in Moscow said one or more security men followed the tunnel to a room crammed with more electronic equipment and had a brief confrontation with a Russian, who fled.

## Forces Strike by Sea, Air

By George A. Krinsky

AAQBIYE, Lebanon, June 9 (AP) — Israeli commandos striking before dawn today from the air and sea attacked a Palestinian base at this southern Lebanon fishing village, killing five guerrillas and wounding seven. Palestinians here reported.

The Israeli military command in Tel Aviv said that two Israeli lieutenants were killed and eight soldiers were wounded in the surprise assault by sea and air commandos and paratroopers.

It said that the strike destroyed a guerrilla naval base and that there was evidence that the sea commando was being used to prepare for terrorist attacks on Israel "in the near future."

### Conflicting Claims

There were conflicting casualty claims. An Israeli military spokesman said that the raiders counted eight Palestinian bodies, and he said that some of the defenders, estimated by the Israelis at 30 to 40, escaped before the Israeli raiders dynamited the base.

Guerrillas said they killed 8 to 10 Israelis in the two-hour clash.

Western correspondents who drove down from Beirut to this village, 26 miles north of the Israeli border and 6 miles south of Sidon, saw signs of a major firefight.

Abu Jihad, the Al Fatah guerrilla group's top military commander in Lebanon, toured the site at mid-morning. He denied that the base was used to train guerrillas for sea attacks on Israel.

### Caught Off Guard

He said that 19 guerrillas were manning the garrison when it was hit by a force of at least 150 Israeli soldiers, landed by rubber boats and helicopters. He admitted that the base had been caught off guard.

Abu Jihad, No. 3 in the hierarchy of Al Fatah, largest guerrilla group in Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization.

## Skylab's Orbit Changed to Give Craft Extra Life

HOUSTON, June 9 (UPI) — Flight controllers today stabilized Skylab in orbit for the first time in four years and started turning it around to give it at least six extra months of life well into next year.

"Everything going well aboard the 84-ton, 118-foot Skylab this morning," a scientist said. "We've just about accomplished everything we wanted to do."

The maneuver represented a major step in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's attempt to save Skylab for possible future use in orbit.

The move positioned Skylab so it presented the steepest possible profile to the tenuous upper fringes of the atmosphere 242 miles high. This is to reduce atmospheric drag on the craft, traveling at more than 17,000 miles per hour.

## Solzhenitsyn Assails West for Lack of Courage, Spiritual Life

By Lev Lescage

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 9 (WP) — Exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn came out of seclusion yesterday to denounce Western society as similar to the Communist world in its suffocation of spiritual life.

In a bleak and powerful speech at Harvard University's commencement, Mr. Solzhenitsyn called for a "spiritual upsurge." Spiritual life, he said, had been lost in both the West and the East.

The 1970 Nobel Prize winner had come from his rural Vermont home to deliver his first major speech in three years. He entitled it "A World Split Apart," but it could as well have been called "The Decline of the West."

"Truth seldom is pleasant — it is almost invariably bitter," he first said, and he emphasized that he spoke as a friend and not an adversary. Then he launched into a scathing attack on Western society.

Soviet-style communism was "zero and less than zero," he told the Harvard audience, "but should someone ask me whether I would indicate the West such as it is today as a model to my country, frankly I would have to answer negatively. No, I could not recommend your

society in its present state as an ideal for the transformation of ours."

He deplored contemporary man's loss of "the concept of a Supreme Complete Entity which used to restrain our passions and our irresponsibility." Materialism, sharp legal maneuvering, a press which invades privacy, "TV stupor" and "intolerable music" all contributed to making the Western way of life less and less a model for the world, he said.

"The forces of evil have begun their decisive offensive, you can feel their pressure, and yet your screens and publications are full of prescribed smiles and raised glasses. What is the joy about?"

"A decline in courage," Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, was the most striking feature of the "spiritual exhaustion" of the West. He went on: "To defend oneself, one must also be ready to die; there is little such readiness in a society raised in the cult of material well-being."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn denounced Western politicians and diplomats for weakness in dealing with Moscow. He attacked the notion that moral criteria should not be applied to politics. "On the contrary," he said, "only moral criteria can help the West against commu-



INSPECTION TOUR — Abu Jihad, one of the top leaders of the El Fatah group of the Palestine Liberation Organization,

touring Aaqbiye, in southern Lebanon after the Israeli commando attack which destroyed the Palestinian coastal base.

"This is not a major base at all," he told reporters. "We have people here just as we have them scattered all around the area."

Implicitly, Israel reported that the attack was on Dahar el Bouj, about one mile inland and north-east of Aaqbiye.

The attack, 20 miles north of the Israeli-occupied zone of southern

Lebanon, was the deepest Israeli penetration north of the Litani River since Israel invaded and occupied 500 square miles of southern Lebanon in March.

That invasion followed a Palestinian terrorist raid into Israel that killed 35 Israelis.

A pooled report prepared for the foreign press in Israel quoted mili-

tary sources as saying that all of Israel's casualties today were caused by the explosion of a Palestinian arms depot.

Three buildings were demolished in the beachfront guerrilla compound.

Guerrillas said there were six Lebanese civilians buried beneath one of the wrecked houses.

At least five boats, each 30 feet long, were burned. The guerrillas claimed the boats were not used for cross-border raids, but were fishing boats belonging to local residents.

The Israeli pooled report said that the raiders found and destroyed motorboats, rubber dinghies, ammunition and weapons. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### Found in Slain Man's Clothing

## Sand Indicates Moro Was Held at Beach Near Rome

ROME, June 9 (AP) — Sand found in the shoes and pants cuffs of slain ex-Premier Aldo Moro has been traced to the seacoast near Rome, and investigators believe that he may have been held in a "people's prison" there before he was executed, police sources said today.

Experts using chemical tests have determined that the sand is the same kind found on the beaches between Macerese and Fregene, near Rome's international airport at Fiumicino, the sources said.

Police made several sweeps through the area during Mr. Moro's 54-day captivity after Red Brigades leaflets were found on a beach in Focene, near Fiumicino. No trace of such a hideout has been reported found, however.

In the investigation, eight members of a far-left group linked to the Red Brigades have been arrested, police sources said, raising to 17 the number facing charges related to his kidnapping-murder.

### Arrested in Rome

The sources said that charges of plotting, membership in an armed gang, arms possession and receiving stolen goods were filed against

the eight, arrested yesterday in Rome and its suburbs.

The names were not given, but the sources said that they were fol-

lowers of the Autonomy Move-

ment, reportedly a recruiting pool for the Red Brigades, who killed Mr. Moro. Nine persons were charged earlier this week with the abduction and murder of the five-time Italian premier.

Those charged with Mr. Moro's March 16 kidnapping and murder include three men still at large and four men and two women in custody. Five of those jailed were arrested eight days after Mr. Moro's body was found May 9 in a car in Rome.

In Turin, meanwhile, another extreme leftist band calling itself the Fighting Proletarian Squads claimed responsibility for the shooting of a physician.

"We wounded the Nazi doctor," an anonymous telephone caller told a news agency after two men and a woman entered the office of Giacomo Ferraro, 50, and shot him in the legs and genitals. He was the 19th victim this year of maiming attacks.

### Bologna Rioting

ROME, June 9 (UPI) — Police patrolled Bologna today to halt fur-

ther street battles between Communists and their ultra-leftist oppo-

nents. Bologna police remained on the alert after charging and tear-gassing rioters yesterday during a Communist rally held by senior party member Giorgio Napolitano.

While Mr. Napolitano was urging a crowd of 3,000 to oppose repeal of a law giving police greater search powers and another giving political parties a share of the tax money, youths began whistling from the sidelines.

Some Communists approached them and fighting began in which a Communist official was hit on the head by a rock. Police made several charges and fired tear-gas grenades before order was restored.

### Parliament Protection

ROME, June 9 (AP) — Bullet-proof windows and doors are being installed in Montecitorio Palace, the seat of Italy's lower house of Parliament, as part of stepped-up security. The windows are already in place in the offices of Premier Giulio Andreotti and the president of the Chamber of Deputies.

## U.S. to Approve Sale to China Of Advanced Technical Devices

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, June 9 (NYT) — The Carter administration, in a review of the export of military-related technology to China, is preparing to approve the sale of some equipment in an effort to improve relations.

Administration sources said that the United States had quietly agreed to a bid to export to China advanced airborne equipment for geological exploration, an item that the administration will not sell to the Soviet Union because of its potential military uses.

At the same time, the administration is seriously considering approving the sale of a device called an array processor to China. This highly sensitive item — whose potential sale to Communist countries has sparked a strong debate in the Pentagon — is used to detect oil or mineral deposits along the ocean floor or on land.

But the technological equipment which has been sought by the Chinese — is also used for the detection of submarines and could sharply improve China's anti-submarine-warfare capability.

### Follows Brzezinski Trip

The decision to step up the sale of military-related technology to China follows the visit to Peking last month of Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser.

During the visit, the U.S. delegation discussed the transfer of technology to assist China's modernization drive. Significantly, Mr. Brzezinski's small delegation included Morton Abramowitz, an Asian specialist at the Defense Department who was recently named ambassador to Thailand, and Benjamin Huberman, assistant director for the Office of Science and Technology Policy at the White House.

Several administration officials said that the issue of technology sales to China was extremely sensitive, largely because of its possible impact on relations with the Soviet Union. The administration has been deeply divided on the issue of military-related sales to China, and two key policy studies over the past few years have failed to come to final agreement.

Although officials at the White House, State Department and Pentagon were reluctant to discuss the sales, one government source said, "The atmosphere has changed, the atmosphere has improved. The Brzezinski trip obviously helped."

### 'Mellow' Since Mao

On the Chinese side, administration sources said, there has been a considerable "mellowing and relaxing" in accepting Western proposi-

als involving technology since the death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976.

One administration source said that the Chinese had been, until last year, "very prickly about national sovereignty," and often refused to accept Western limits

placed on companies exporting military-related technology.

Over the past year, however, Peking has allowed increasing numbers of foreign technicians into the country and has indicated that it

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Teng Says China Cutting Assistance to Vietnamese

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, June 9 (NYT) — Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of China, in what appears to be China's strongest statement so far on its conflict with Vietnam, said that Peking is reducing its assistance to Hanoi.

Speaking to a group of visiting Thai journalists yesterday in Peking, Mr. Teng accused Vietnam of mistreating not only the Chinese residents of Vietnam but also China itself. He said Hanoi had expelled 110,000 Chinese residents while pretending that they had "simply escaped out of the country."

Asked whether there was a possibility of negotiation of the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict, the deputy premier said: "There is still no foundation for such negotiations either with Vietnam or the third country behind the conflict."

"Vietnam has taken its 10th move against China," he declared. "And it is taking the 11th step while China has just taken its first step, that is to reduce aid to Vietnam and to tell the world what is really happening. We are waiting for Vietnam to make further moves."

The Chinese leader did not disclose the nature of the reduction in aid. But he said that Chinese cash aid to Vietnam had amounted to \$18 billion.

### Too Much Aid

"The only thing wrong with our aid to Vietnam, if there is anything wrong in it at all, is that we have given Vietnam too much," Mr. Teng said. "All in all, the combined volume of aid from China was

much larger than that from the Soviet Union."

"Vietnam is leaning toward the Soviet Union, which is an arch-enemy of China," he said. Asked whether he thought a "third country" was behind the current conflict, Mr. Teng said, "certainly, there is one." He went on to say that the Soviet Union was fomenting a third world war.

The deputy premier said that despite Vietnam's hostility, China would continue to extend aid and would exercise "extreme self-restraint in the face of such unfriendly acts from Vietnam."

In addition to the alleged expulsion of Chinese nationals, Mr. Teng cited as unfriendly acts the resettlement of Chinese residents in "new economic zones." Vietnam has expelled vast numbers of urban residents into these jungle areas in what it says is an act of reconstruction rather than a punitive measure.

## Spain Curbs Use Of Uniforms

MADRID, June 9 (AP) — Moving to block possible new violence from the extreme right, the government today outlawed the use of uniforms and arms at political rallies.

The Interior Ministry also banned the use of clubs and iron bars frequently carried by ultra-rightists on grounds that they are for self-defense.

The police order prohibited demonstrators from wearing motorbike safety helmets or anything else that impedes identification.

## New Anti-Terror Laws Passed in West Germany

BONN, June 9 (UPI) — West Germany has tightened its anti-terrorist laws amid warnings that neo-Nazis are taking a page from the book of leftist extremists.

The new legislation passed late yesterday by the Bundestag, the lower house of Parliament, makes it easier for authorities to monitor telephone calls and open mail of persons suspected of planning terrorist acts.

It also establishes a uniform system throughout West Germany for the registration of travelers at hotels to make it more difficult for terrorists to hide out.

### Violence Alleged

The new legislation plugs a loophole in the weapons law by banning the carrying of objects in demonstrations and rallies that could be used as weapons.

Parliament acted amid warnings that neo-Nazis have gone beyond

the stage of painting swastikas on walls to robbing banks and stealing arms and identity cards.

Interior Ministry sources expressed fear that the extreme right might escalate its campaign to match left-wing terror.

The ministry estimates the number of hard-core neo-Nazis at about 150. But it says that although their number is small they have become more daring and active.

The legislation will make possible expedient trials on terrorist charges by allowing the prosecution to drop minor charges and empowering judges to curtail delaying tactics of defense lawyers.

Justice Minister Hans Jochen Vogel told legislators that 50 days of the 192-day trial of leaders of the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla band were devoted to considering petitions of the defense to dismiss the case on the grounds of prejudice.



Alexander Solzhenitsyn with Harvard President Derek Bok.

nism's well-planned world strategy. Krentlin officials, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, laugh at American "political wizards" for their naivete in world politics.

Afterward he told reporters that the Soviet Union was about to be-

gin trial of Alexander Ginsburg, who distributed funds that Mr. Solzhenitsyn provided from book royalties to help political dissidents in the Soviet Union. He warned that Mr. Ginsburg was about to be "swallowed up" by the Gulag Archipelago, as he calls the Soviet

network of prison camps. He said that Mr. Ginsburg would be tried in the remote city of Kaluga, away from Western eyes.

He interrupted his announcement about Mr. Ginsburg when he saw a sign in the crowd saying, "You Can't Fight Stalinism With Fascism." Angerly pointing a finger at the sign, he declared that it was easy for those without experience of Soviet prison camps and who lived far away from the Soviet Union to call him a Fascist.

The writer, who was sent to camps during World War II for a private criticism he made of Stalin's conduct of the war, told the sign carriers that he would like them to have firsthand experience of the camps.

In a passage that brought some hisses as well as scattered applause during the speech, Mr. Solzhenitsyn criticized the U.S. protest movement against the Vietnam War.

Speaking on the heart of a campus which, like many others, was the scene of angry student demonstrations against U.S. involvement in Vietnam, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said that Vietnam had been "a warning and an occasion to mobilize the nation's courage." But the anti-war movement "wound up being in-

involved in the betrayal of Far East nations, in a genocide and in the suffering today imposed on 30 million people there."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn accused the Western press of publishing government secrets, making heroes of terrorists and reflecting more clearly than any other part of society the "hastiness and superficiality" that he called "the psychic disease of the 20th century."

The crowd of close to 20,000 graduates, alumni and friends applauded frequently as his long speech was translated into English by Irina Albert. He was hissed on a few occasions, mostly from the area where the class of '78 was sitting.

After being expelled by Soviet authorities in February 1974 and spending a year in Switzerland, Mr. Solzhenitsyn bought a residence in Cavendish, Vt., where he has lived in almost complete privacy for three years. His wife has said that he writes 13 hours each day.

Yesterday he said that the world was at a major turning point. He ended his speech with an appeal for a renewed sense of obligation to God and to society. "No one on earth has any other way left but upward," he said.



## Concern Evident Behind the Polemics

## French Activism in Africa Stirs Disputes at Home

By Flora Lewis  
PARIS, June 9 (UPI) — The emerging French policy of organizing resistance to the spreading Communist influence in Africa has provoked a domestic political controversy as well as disagreements among Western allies.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who flew to Corsica for a visit Wednesday, arranged a formal review and reception there for the Foreign Legionnaires returning to their base from Kolwezi. The visit is meant as a celebration of what his supporters consider a highly successful presidential initiative, although the endemic troubles in

Corsica, which has a strong and sometimes violent minority separatist movement, have been aggravated by arguments about the role of the paratroops in Zaire.

French policy in Africa is being debated almost precisely along political lines here, with conservatives at one end of the spectrum enthusiastically endorsing the government's intervention, and Communists energetically denouncing it as a revival of colonialism.

On Tuesday, the Communist Party organized a demonstration against the policy in Africa. Party

people said that the rally was attended by tens of thousands, although the police put the figure at about 7,000. Their signs said: "No to the colonialist plot of Giscard-Schmidt-Carter," and "Indochina, Algeria, that's enough. No to colonialism." Speakers said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was trying, through his intervention, to sneak France back into NATO by the back door.

## Controversial Massacres

Henri Alleg, a Communist who wrote a book documenting the use of torture during the Algerian war,

said in a recent front-page editorial in his party's newspaper, *L'Humanité*: "What matters to us is that what happened yesterday in Algeria and Vietnam doesn't start again in Africa, under the cover of the same silences and the same lies."

Word has been circulating among leftist groups that the massacres in the southern Zairian mining center of Kolwezi were, in fact, perpetrated by Zairian troops and had nothing to do with attacks by the Katangan rebels. Tass has charged that the French Foreign Legion murdered the Europeans to

justify its intervention. People here tend to accept whichever version of what happened fits their political views.

The Communists are in the midst of an internal argument over their party's rigid structure, which has made them happy to shift attention to foreign policy. The Socialist Party, on the other hand, has shown a certain reserve on the subject of foreign policy in Africa, after an initial statement by its leader, François Mitterrand, on the day the legionnaires jumped into Kolwezi.

## Socialists Unhappy

But the Socialists are unhappy about French involvement. They recall, for example, that it was Guy Mollet, the Socialist prime minister, whose support of the Algerian war nearly led to the party's demise in the 1960s. And as attention shifts from murders to politics in Africa, they are beginning to speak out on the dangers of intervention.

Conservative newspapers such as *L'Aurore* and *Le Figaro* have heralded Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's activist approach as the long-awaited counteraction to what they see as a Soviet offensive. They believe that the Russians intend to bring Western Europe to its knees by encircling and dominating Africa and the oil-supply lines from the Middle East.

Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and a frequent challenger of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, has injected a renewed Gaullist edge into the argument by accusing him of "Atlantizing" the issue by involving the United States. Mr. Chirac has proposed an exclusive European-African understanding as the only way to "guarantee the independence of Europe and Africa."

Since he has offered no suggestions on how to deal with the Russians, however, his contribution seems only a manifestation of domestic politics, another of his efforts to become prominent in foreign affairs.

## Oppinion Concerned

Between the two sharp views on the right and left, there is a middle ground of uneasiness in public opinion. This can be seen in the traditionally leftist *Le Monde*, which has been criticizing the United States for nearly a year for "failing to live up to its international responsibilities" in the interests of the Western world.

*Le Monde* did not oppose the Zaire operation, although it was critical of French troops engaging in the dispute in Chad. It suggested in the Chad case that Paris might be driving such countries as Libya and Algeria "out of their non-aligned status" into the arms of Moscow "by its policies south of the Sahara."

*Le Monde*, however, like many other organs of public opinion, has been advancing ideas for better cooperation that would help African countries develop access to markets in Europe for their raw materials. Europe has come to realize that the era of prosperity based on its own rapid growth is ending, and that it must seek outside stimulus.

There is much less talk here these days than there used to be about the developing third world as a vast entity, and much more specifically about Africa. The fate of that huge, resource-rich continent is coming to be thought of as involving France directly, rather than as a vague moral obligation with abstract implications.

## House Approves \$1 Billion Cut In HEW Budget

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI) — The House voted yesterday to cut \$1 billion from the budget for the Health, Education and Welfare Department to provide an incentive for the reduction of waste, fraud and abuse in the agency's programs.

On a 290-to-87 vote, the House added an anti-fraud amendment by Rep. Robert Michel, R-Ill., to a bill to provide nearly \$38 billion for the departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare in fiscal 1979.

Opponents called the amendment a reaction to California's approval of Proposition 13, a measure to slash property taxes. Rep. David Obey, D-Wis., said that the amendment was a ploy cut because the House will have to restore the money by a supplemental appropriations bill to keep the HEW programs running if \$1 billion cannot be saved.

Rep. Michel said that the amendment would provide a clearly needed incentive to stop abuses that an inspector general's report said would result in losses of \$6.3 billion to \$7.4 billion a year in such programs as welfare, Medicare and student loans.

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## Denounces Kremlin, Praises U.S., China for Backing

## Zaire Said to Round Up Supporters of Shaba Rebels

KINSHASA, Zaire, June 9 (UPI) — The Zairian Army has begun rounding up suspected sympathizers of the Angola-based rebels who invaded Shaba province last month and has already seized about 350 persons for questioning, witnesses say.

At the same time, Zaire assailed the Soviet leadership as "modern day czars" for their reported logistical support of the invaders, but praised the United States and China for their backing during the battle with the rebels.

About 150 suspects rounded up in the area of Lubumbashi, capital of Shaba province, were flown out yesterday, apparently for interrogation at the military base of Kamina, 250 miles to the north, witnesses said.

More than 100 suspects were detained and flown out in the two previous days, they said.

The scope of the operation was not known, but the witnesses indicated that it was extensive. Rebel leaders have said that many insurgents stayed behind in the bush and will regroup for new attacks.

## Sympathetic Population

The government apparently was worried that the population of Lubumbashi and other towns in Shaba was sympathetic, if not actively involved with the rebel actions, the witnesses said.

Diplomatic sources have reported that the rebels, who have been living in exile in Angola, were helped by fellow Lunda tribesmen in their attack on the mining center of Kolwezi last month.

The rebels overran the town and the nearby airport, which they held for nine days before French and Belgian paratroopers forced them to flee.

Zaire accused the Soviet Union, Cuba, Angola, Algeria and Libya of helping to plan and carry out the invasion.

Zairian Foreign Minister Umba di Lutete yesterday charged that the Kremlin leadership "entraps Third World countries [by giving them arms] and then calls in their debts. It is exactly the same policy as the czars."

"You look at the Russian leadership now. There is exactly the same policy and they are modern-day czars," he told reporters.

But he praised Washington and Peking for their support.

## Our Best Friends

"The United States has always been among our best friends. Each time we have had problems, the

United States has come to our aid." U.S. planes flew in fuel for the French and Belgian paratrooper rescue operation of 2,500 whites in Kolwezi.

U.S. C-141 transport planes are bringing in Moroccan soldiers as the backbone of a pan-African military force to keep the peace in Shaba after the French and Belgian troops leave.

Mr. di Lutete praised China for the "moral support" it has given the Zairian government. He said that the question of military aid did

not arise during Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's five-day visit to Kinshasa, which ended yesterday.

## Weights Retaliation

KINSHASA, Zaire, June 9 (UPI) — President Mobutu Sese Seko warned today that he is considering whether to arm and train opponents of the Marxist regime in Angola in retaliation for the aid Angola gave the Shaba rebels last month.

Mr. Mobutu charged that a

## CIA Evidence Is Withheld

## House Unit Split on Cuba Role in Zaire

By John M. Goshko and Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI) — The Carter administration, continuing its campaign to convince Congress that Cuba assisted the rebel invasion of Zaire last month, drew sharply mixed reactions yesterday from the House International Relations Committee.

Following a closed meeting with CIA Director Stansfield Turner, committee members were still divided about whether the administration has sufficient evidence to prove President Carter's charge that Cuba helped train and equip the invasion force.

Essentially, it was a case of those who have tended to support the president saying they were convinced, while those who have expressed doubts said they had heard nothing to change their minds.

## Evidence Not Shown

Several members complained that they had been hindered in making up their minds by the administration's refusal to show any of its evidence. Instead, they added, yesterday's presentation was limited to Mr. Turner describing the intelligence on which Mr. Carter based his charges.

Some of the evidence — satellite photos and reports from African diplomats — captured rebels and agents of other governments — has been made available to the House and Senate intelligence committees.

But, in a move that administration sources say is intended to guard against leaks, the CIA has balked at providing this documentation to the House International Relations Committee or to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Committee Chairman Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., a staunch administration supporter, said, "I'm convinced the president's assessment was accurate, and I support the president. There's no doubt about the credibility of the evidence."

However, Rep. Don Bonker, D-Wash., a committee member who has specialized in African affairs, said: "I wasn't persuaded they have evidence that would stand up in a court of law. They haven't proved complicity."

Rep. Bonker said there was little doubt that the Cubans, in the past,

have helped train Zaire rebels in Angola, the neighboring Marxist country from which the invasion was launched. But he added:

"There's a very fine line here. I don't see any evidence directly linking the Cubans to involvement in or direction of this specific operation."

Similarly mixed judgments were made by other committee members. Probably the dominant opinion was expressed by Rep. Helen Meyer, D-N.J. She said that she supported the president, but added: "I knew as much before this meeting as I do now."

## U.S. Near Allowing China To Buy Advanced Devices

(Continued from Page 1)

would relax its opposition to various conditions placed on sellers of technology.

Those conditions include limits on the modification of various equipment, provisions that curb the expansion of computer uses and reports from the companies involved detailing how the equipment is being used.

## Reverses Earlier Move

The administration's decision to sell the advanced airborne equipment for geological exploration is a reversal of a decision made before Mr. Brzezinski's visit.

In early May, the government informed the exporting company, Daedalus Enterprises of Ann Arbor, Mich., that the \$2.8-million sale would be rejected because of the potential military uses of the

equipment, which is largely used for developing oil reserves.

The equipment involves infrared scanning devices that are placed on planes to detect heat, light and moisture impulses from the ground. The signals are eventually fed into a computer.

Government sources said that the initial bid to sell China the equipment was rejected "for technical reasons." The administration's reversal was "not for technical reasons," one government official said.

## Russians Still Off Limits

Government sources said that the equipment still will not be sold to the Soviet Union because of its "more advanced technical state." Sources said that the magnetic tape recorders that are part of the installation could be potentially useful to Soviet military intelligence.

Administration officials emphasized that sales of military-related equipment to China are being made on a case-by-case basis and that the current decision, although significant, does not open the way for a flood of sophisticated technology and equipment to China.

Moreover, the supply of technology with potential military uses does not mean that the United States will provide China with modern weapons.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who said in a television last Sunday that the United States was planning to sell "non-lethal" military hardware to China, replied: "We have no plans for arms transfers to the Peoples Republic of China."

## Needs Approval

Sales to China must be approved by Cocom, an international coordinating committee comprised of Atlantic Alliance nations and Japan.

China, in seeking to develop a modern technology base, has expressed interest in buying a wide range of military-related technology from the United States, including sophisticated computers, satellite reconnaissance cameras and military transport planes.

In October, 1976, after a strong debate within the government, President Ford approved the sale of two quite sophisticated computers to China. But the decision was not followed up by other sales because of the presidential election and the change of administration.

## 2 Japanese OECD Aides

TOKYO, June 9 (UPI) — The Japanese government will send the director of the economic planning agency, Kiichi Miyazawa, and Nobuhiko Ushio, external economic affairs minister, to the ministerial council of OECD in Paris next week. They will serve as chairmen.

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AFTERMATH—Spanish riot police stand guard inside Madrid's provincial prison in suburban Carabanchel after they were called in to quell the latest in a series of disorders. They found one inmate stabbed to death and two others beaten. The rioting left the prison such a shambles that prisoners are being transferred to other prisons while Carabanchel is rebuilt.

## Tells of Disguises, 2 Weeks in Hiding

## Marcos Critic in U.S., Credits Mondale

By Stephen J. Lynton

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI) — Charito Planas, a critic of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, has arrived in the United States after what she described as almost two months of hiding in locked rooms, traveling in disguise and narrowly evading soldiers and police.

The dissident lawyer, who had been a candidate on an anti-Marcos slate, appeared in Washington yesterday at a news conference where she denounced the Marcos government as repressive and urged a halt to U.S. aid to the Philippines. Miss Planas, who had gone into hiding April 7, was sought by Philippine authorities on subversion charges. She said that she reached the United States Monday.

Miss Planas' difficulties with the government were discussed when Vice President Mondale met with prominent dissidents in the Philippines in May, and yesterday she credited Mr. Mondale with making possible her escape by offering her asylum in the United States.

Albert Eisele, Mr. Mondale's press secretary, declined to confirm Miss Planas' assertion, saying, "I could not go into the details of it since it was a private meeting."

After her news conference, Miss Planas, 45, recounted some episodes of her escape. Several times in May, she said, she came face-to-face with Philippine soldiers but

was not recognized because of her disguise. She refused to disclose many details, however, saying she wanted to avoid endangering those who helped her escape.

She said that she had been kept hidden by friends and political sympathizers at five locations in the Manila area, often remaining silent in locked rooms for days at a time to avoid detection.

She left the Philippines May 18, Miss Planas said, but she refused to say how she traveled or where she went. Other sources have reported that she went by boat to Malaysia, from which she later departed by plane. A State Department spokesman said yesterday that Miss

Planas eventually got in touch with the U.S. Embassy while she was in Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian capital.

Miss Planas was a candidate on an anti-Marcos slate for a new, interim National Assembly in April. The entire dissident ticket was defeated in the election, which was marked by charges of voting irregularities and widespread arrests.

Miss Planas received nearly one-third of about 3.1 million votes cast in Manila.

She was imprisoned 14 months in 1972 and 1973, when Mr. Marcos first imposed martial law, but she was later released and permitted to campaign vigorously against the president.

Miss Planas' arrival in the United States had been expected to further irritate U.S.-Philippine relations, which have been strained by U.S. criticism of alleged Philippine human-rights violations and by continuing negotiations over two major U.S. military installations in the Philippines.

State Department spokesman Jack Cannon said yesterday, however, that Miss Planas' arrival would not affect U.S.-Philippine relations. She has been admitted to the United States as a parolee, an emergency immigration procedure, and is expected to apply for asylum later. The Philippine Embassy issued a statement describing Miss Planas as a "fugitive from justice" who, it said, has had ties with Communists and terrorists.

## Marcos' Exile

Of Ex-Senator Said Possible

MANILA, June 9 (UPI) — Secret negotiations are in progress for the release of former Sen. Benigno Aquino from 5 1/2 years of martial law detention, a source close to the negotiations said today. The negotiations, he said, involve Mr. Aquino's possible exile.

The source, who has participated in three top-level discussions with President Ferdinand Marcos, said that he is hopeful an agreement on the terms and conditions for the senator's release might be reached this weekend.

Mr. Aquino, 45, considered one of Mr. Marcos' chief political rivals, was among those detained after the president proclaimed martial law on Sept. 23, 1972.

He was convicted of murder, subversion and illegal possession of firearms, and sentenced to death last year by a military tribunal. The case is pending review before the Supreme Court.

The source said that Mr. Aquino, confined in a military stockade outside Manila, is aware of the negotiations for his release.

## Thai Guerrillas

Kill 5, Injure 15

BANGKOK, June 9 (UPI) — Thai Communist guerrillas have struck two government outposts in northern Thailand, killing five defenders and wounding 15, police said today.

The attacks, coupled with the fall of a third government base in southern Thailand Wednesday, indicate that Thailand's 13-year-old insurgency is again on the upswing.

The five policemen killed in the latest fighting manned an outpost in Chiang Rai province 420 miles north of Bangkok which was overrun and sacked yesterday. Another 12 policemen were wounded. In the second incident, 80 guerrillas seized a small base in Udon Thani province, 270 miles northwest of here, wounding three of the defenders.

The report of the National Center for Education Statistics, released today, also shows that the number of black students in college grew by 275 percent in the decade ending in 1976 — from 282,000 to 1,062,000.

Their percentage in that period rose from 4.6 percent to 10.7 percent of all collegians. For whites, the percentage fell from nearly 94 percent to less than 87 percent, although the actual number of whites in colleges rose by nearly 3 million to just under 10 million.

In the \$5,000 to \$9,999 annual income range, enrollment was 17 percent of blacks, 15 percent of whites and 11 percent of Hispanics. From \$10,000 to \$14,999 income: 21 percent of blacks, 17 percent of the others. From \$15,000 to \$19,999: 24 percent for blacks and whites, 22 percent for Hispanics.

Under \$5,000: 28 percent of whites, 15 percent of the others. More than \$20,000: 32 percent of whites, 24 percent of blacks, 17 percent of Hispanics.


More than \$25,000: 46 percent of whites, 38 percent of blacks, 39 percent of Hispanics.

The report found that financial aid apparently is a strong incentive for students to stay in college. Withdrawal rates are lower and graduation rates higher for students of all races, incomes and ability levels if they received aid, according to a follow-up study of high school graduates of 1972.

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## The Larger Danger in Rhodesia

Joshua Nkomo's recent boast of Cuban support for his Rhodesian guerrillas sounded arresting but was not surprising. The fact that he has been receiving aid from some 75 Cubans now in Zambia — and from the many others in Angola — was no secret. But in advertising his Cuban connection and shrilly denouncing the West, Mr. Nkomo is now signaling that he has lost hope for negotiation and is preparing to heat up the guerrilla war with the only allies at hand.

Unfortunate as that would be, it does not mean — as Prime Minister Ian Smith would have the West believe — that Rhodesia has become an arena for the struggle between civilization and the Red tide. The issue remains what it has been since Mr. Smith declared independence from Britain in 1965: how to give real political power to Rhodesia's black majority.

Mr. Smith himself can end the guerrilla war — not, as he would wish, by calling in Western or South African help, but by accepting the Anglo-U.S. settlement plan that has been on the table for nearly a year. The Western plan aims at replacing the Smith government with a British caretaker regime and United Nations forces to maintain order during elections. Mr. Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, his partner in the guerrilla Patriotic Front, accepted it grudgingly and belatedly, fearing that a British administration would not be impartial. Mr. Smith flatly rejected it, and instead contrived an "internal settlement" in which he now shares the trappings of power with three black leaders.

Washington and London still hope to convene a conference of all Rhodesian parties to put their plan into effect, but there is great danger that Mr. Nkomo's latest statement

will only reinforce those who prefer to regard him as a Communist stooge and who argue, instead, for Western support of the internal agreement.

Mr. Nkomo's many Western friends will say that such a perception is unfair to a politician whose instincts are moderate and liberal. His dependence on Havana and Moscow is inevitable, they argue, so long as he has no other source of training and weapons. And the better the guerrillas do against Rhodesian forces, the greater the likelihood that Mr. Smith and his colleagues will at last accept the Anglo-U.S. plan to stave off defeat and chaos.

That is the improbable paradox of the present situation: Communist arms supply the threat upon which the West's faint hope for negotiation depends. But the stronger the guerrillas grow, with Cuban help, the more the struggle will seem to the U.S. and British publics to be a fight between Communists and anti-Communists. That impression would surely create great political pressures on Washington and London to abandon their settlement plan.

The two Western governments will have to try to stand fast against such pressures. Even if they accepted Mr. Smith's internal settlement, and thus identified themselves with his regime, he is still likely to lose a war. And where would that leave U.S. and British policy?

The slippery slope in southern Africa begins with treating the conflict there as one between Communism and anti-Communism, rather than between black majorities and ruling white minorities. At the bottom of that slope is alliance with the racist regime in Pretoria, which would be a tragedy of enormous magnitude — for Africa and for the West.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Decontrolling U.S. Gasoline

A bit belatedly, the Carter administration is about to drop the price controls on gasoline. The formal announcement is to come next week, to take effect in September. The reason for the timing is that gasoline prices tend to go up a little at the beginning of the summer vacation season and come down a little at the end. If you were the U.S. secretary of energy, you would probably feel — as James Schlesinger does — that it's wise to take off controls when the market is declining.

The immediate effect on prices at the service station will probably be zero. Those prices are already lower than the ceilings set by the controls. It's the slightly longer future that deserves attention. Sooner or later, gasoline prices will start moving upward again. That's why it's important to get rid of the controls now. Of all the commodities bought and sold everyday, gasoline is the rare case in which rising price is actually good for the country. It encourages drivers to conserve — and conservation continues to be essential. It's one of the few cases where inflationary dangers are outweighed by the benefit to national security in holding down oil consumption. Americans are fond of saying, with immense conviction, that prices don't affect anybody's driving habits. But experience shows the opposite. Sharply higher prices and fears about future supplies, after the Arab embargo in late 1973, had a remarkable effect in encouraging this country's turn to smaller cars.

But gasoline prices have been remarkably stable over the past couple of years. The reason is a small — and, most emphatically, temporary — surplus in worldwide oil capacity. Currently, gasoline consumption is running at a rate of about 7 percent over this

time last year. That's a dangerously high increase in usage.

Gasoline prices in the United States are too low. The public would be better served, in years to come, by more expensive gasoline now. A price inching steadily upward would be a steady pressure on all drivers to save fuel. Great disruptive price jumps in the future, like those of 1973-74, would become far less likely.

But driving is, for most people, a necessity. Is it fair to let the price of a necessity go up? The answer is that the price of gasoline has gone up far less rapidly, in the past year, than other and greater necessities. Housing, on the average, went up 7.9 percent. Food prices went up 8.7 percent. Costs of medical care went up 8.3 percent. Gasoline, in contrast, went up 1.7 percent. Because it rose less than the inflation rate, an economist would say its real price fell. In terms of most of the other things consumers buy it got cheaper. That helps explain why consumption is accelerating again.

To hold down the price of oil and oil products, at a time when the rest of the economy is inflating at a brisk 7 percent a year, is irrational. It is a formula for encouraging excessive oil imports, creating even more of a sellers' market abroad, and exposing the country to further embargoes and harassment. The right way to raise gasoline prices would have been through the escalating gasoline tax that President Carter proposed more than a year ago. But the Congress, which suffers severely from tunnel vision on this subject, adamantly refuses. There aren't many items on which a price increase serves a legitimate and necessary public purpose. But in gasoline, it incites caution and buys a measure of protection.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Sadat Parades His Weakness

Anwar Sadat, president of Egypt, has recently seemed to be a man casting about. Clearly frustrated by the lack of results thus far of his diplomatic initiative toward Israel, he has within a few short weeks armed himself with a plebiscite and then restricted the rights of political opponents, menaced prominent journalists and even warned the armed forces of a possible return to confrontation with Israel.

In curtailing the democratic experiment he began several years ago, Mr. Sadat seems to have been serving his own short-run convenience rather than responding to any real threat. It was not for plotting insurrection but for articulating alternative policies that leaders of the leftist and new WAFD parties were censured. Neither Mr. Sadat's diploma-

cy nor his efforts to liberalize Egypt's economy were in serious jeopardy.

The promised "investigations" of such respected journalists as Mohammed Hassanin Heikal flow from the same anti-democratic impulses and are equally unjustified. Mr. Heikal had made every effort to stay within the bounds of existing law, but to no avail. We do not pretend to know what Mr. Sadat had in mind when he addressed his troops, but his words will do little to encourage greater Israeli flexibility.

So on all counts, Mr. Sadat's political crackdown may prove counterproductive. If the Egyptian leader seeks to demonstrate that he is still in control, the impression he is giving is just the opposite.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 9, 1903

PARIS — As a result of last week's vigorous bombardment, several emissaries of the seven Ksours of Figuig from Morocco came to the French headquarters to make a complete submission on whatever conditions it may please France to demand. According to the "Petit Journal," Gen. O'Connor refused to see them, giving as a reason that he did not wish to have anything to do with the agents, and would only discuss with the Jemima assembly of leaders itself.

Eighty Years Ago

June 9, 1928

LONDON — Gen. Umberto Nobile and his crew of 17, whose fate has been concealed in the silence of the Arctic wastes for 15 days, are safe and well, approximately 150 miles northeast of King's Bay, Spitzbergen, to which base they were returning more than two weeks ago after a flight over the North Pole when their dirigible Italia met with the mishap that cut them off from the outside world. Though the crew is safe, the giant dirigible is reported to be a complete wreck.



## Uniquack On Prop. 13

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — We ran California's Proposition 13 through our computerized truth-detector. Uniquack, just for fun. And it concluded that "13" was not a very lucky number, and that Proposition 13 was probably the slickest trick to come out of California since Richard Nixon.

Question: You don't think much of this California tax revolution?

Uniquack: Computers don't think, but the record suggests that it's a political triumph and a policy disaster.

Q — What does it tell you about the mood of the American people?

A — Nothing very new. If you ask the U.S. people silly questions, they will give you silly answers.

Q — Give me that again?

A — If you inquire whether people prefer low taxes or no taxes to high taxes, the computer record shows a marked preference for fewer and lower taxes and more services.

Q — Is that reasonable?

A — It may not be reasonable but it is very human.

Q — Okay. Does the record indicate that the protest against high property taxes is justified?

A — It's not only justified but long overdue, and if you're sending the politicians a message.

Q — What's the message?

A — The message is that the people are tired of being ripped off by wasteful politicians and bureaucrats, sick of welfare loafers and greedy merchants at home and squabbling allies abroad, are worried about their prices, unemployment, inflation, and about their children and their future.

Q — Don't you understand and sympathize with this?

A — I just watch and listen and wait to record the consequences of Proposition 13. We won't have long to wait. Our records and polls indicate that Proposition 13 will sweep the country, from state to state, cutting budgets and services to the people.

Q — Would that be a bad thing?

A — It would help the middle class. This is what is meant by being in the middle. The middle class is caught between the generations, between their limited earnings and their inflated costs: between their aggressive children and their aging parents, many of them living on fixed incomes on Social Security in little houses where they can't possibly afford rising property taxes.

Q — Then isn't Proposition 13 right to provide help for these middle-class people, relieve them of half the burden of their property taxes, give them tax subsidies for sending their children to college?

Uniquack: We have computed all this, and there seems to be a really serious problem.

Q — If you cut the property taxes in half, give tax breaks to business to compete in the world export markets, and provide jobs, what are you going to do about the poor and the aged, who are left behind, and the school teachers, policemen and firemen, who are going to be cut of work when the taxes are out and the revolt of the abandoned people breaks out?

A — The Free Competitive Market will resolve all this, once the government gets off its back. California is the pathfinder of the U.S. future. It has the right idea: cut property taxes by half, and the U.S. people will deal generously with the problems of the people left behind.

Q — Left to themselves, are you saying that the people will deal with all these complicated problems, including 10 percent inflation, and 40 percent black teenage

unemployment, if only the government will give them a break and let the people themselves decide how much taxes they want to pay?

Uniquack: On the basis of our computer calculations of political and human behavior, the evidence seems to rest with Mr. Jefferson who believed that democracy was too serious to be left to the U.S. people.

Q — You mean that Mr. Jefferson would have voted "no" on Proposition 13 in California?

Uniquack: Computers can only look at the record. He would have probably been appalled by such a silly question as whether the people wanted higher or lower taxes. He would have been pleased that the government not to go too far in their tendency to tax and tax and spend, and spend, but he would probably have insisted that Proposition 13 was a sensible warning, but a ridiculous basis for policy, that went too far.

## Brzezinski: Advocate in White House

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The recent chill in Soviet-U.S. relations has directed attention to the role of the president's special assistant for national security, Zbigniew Brzezinski. He plays an advocate's role — something far different than any of his predecessors in the office.

He does not discipline the president or check his weaknesses, as the special assistant usually did. In the Carter administration as a result, the role of safety man in national security has had to devolve haphazardly on somebody else. The office of the special assistant for national security affairs developed in the postwar period as a mechanism for coordinating the divergent views of State, Defense, the Joint Chiefs, the CIA and other institutions with foreign policy interests. Under Truman and Eisenhower, Secretaries of State Acheson and Dulles managed the big business, and the White House office largely shuffled papers.

McGeorge Bundy gave the office

luster under John F. Kennedy, but concentrated on refereeing rather than being a player. Although a passionate partisan on Vietnam, Walt Rostow emulated the Bundy model in other areas.

Henry Kissinger brought the job front and center in the policy process, thanks chiefly to the weakness of William Rogers as secretary of state. But even Kissinger, before he moved to the State Department, sought to lay out for the president in a scrupulously fair manner the positions of the various departments and agencies.

Like most of the Carter White House staff, Brzezinski is much more the enthusiastic partisan than the manager of a process. He is a passionate supporter of particular policy lines and from his first days in office he has not been slow to make his views known to other officials, foreign diplomats, legislators and journalists.

The central theme of Brzezinski's

advocacy derives from suspicion of, even aversion to, the Soviet Union. He was born a Pole and took consistently anti-Soviet positions during his graduate school days at Harvard, where he professed at Columbia, and during a brief stint in the State Department during the 1960s.

Under Carter, he has been tough on the Soviet Union in arms control, human rights, and attitudes toward Western Europe, China and the Third World. Though he favored the "comprehensive settlement" approach to the Near East — in part, I suspect, because it went against the grain of Kissinger's step-by-step approach — he did not lean to the joint U.S.-Soviet declaration which that policy at one point entailed.

Brzezinski ends to play down his intimacy with Carter, but beyond doubt he serves the president in important ways. He is well known to Carter and trusted more than anybody else in the foreign policy community. He ranges widely, has a

gift for lucid explanation, and for the kind of historical analogy that makes presidents feel they are doing big things. For example, he likened Carter's stand on the Palestine homeland to the Balfour Declaration.

**Abrasive**

But his personality can be abrasive. He has alienated several foreign governments, including those of Israel and the Soviet Union. Several comments, including one made recently at the Great Wall of China — "Last one to the top gets to fight the Russians in Ethiopia" — suggest a lack of nice judgment, and even good taste.

As an advocate, moreover, he shares Carter's chief weakness — the inability to see how good intentions on one matter can lead to bad results across the board. Thus a great many of the early blunders made by the Carter administration — notably the first arms control proposal to Moscow — were mistakes made by Carter with the active help of the man who should have been saving him.

Presumably the President knows all this, and there is no convincing evidence that he is Brzezinski's man. But neither has Carter developed a system for saving himself from the mistakes to which he and Brzezinski are both prone. The safety man on foreign policy in the Carter administration is whoever happens to come along.

**A Muddle**

Usually the task devolves on Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. He, for instance, saw the confusion building in Sino-Soviet relations and instigated the president's speech on the subject at the Annapolis commencement. But though Vance usually wins on the show-downs, he is loathe to challenge Brzezinski, an old friend. Even when he does win, he does not control the final outcome — witness the Annapolis speech which ends up as a muddle requiring further explanation to determine where the president really stands.

AYDIN ALACAKAPTAN, Rome.

## Letters

### Carter Shackled?

President Carter has been complaining of late that his hands are tied by congressional restraints. . . . in his desire to help independent African governments resist Soviet and Cuban pressure. ("Untying the President's Hands," IHT, May 29.) This is a welcome change from the situation a year ago when the President's mind seemed to have been "tied" to the thinking of Andrew Young, chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

A description of the Young-Carter thinking at that time was provided in a remarkably prescient article by Evans and Novak, "Another Threat to Zaire" (IHT, July 15, 1977).

Whereas the Carter administration, an ocean away, now perceives no danger in Soviet penetration, the cagey survivor of Congo blood politics (President Mobutu) believes Moscow seeks domination over the entire continent—a sinister development promoted by the new U.S. policy.

Even now, Mr. Young has . . . termed it ridiculous to attach stra-

tegic significance to the presence of thousands of Cubans and lesser numbers of Soviet personnel in Africa." (IHT, May 29)

Noting that Zbigniew Brzezinski, the nation's security adviser, has taken a stand which contradicts that of Andrew Young (IHT, May 23) who exhorts: "President Carter must bring his staff into line. . . ."

But Mr. Young is not only out of line with Mr. Brzezinski; he is out of line with the grim realities in Africa. Moreover, he is to blame in great measure for President Carter's past mistakes in that continent—and he is still singing the same siren song.

If Mr. Carter is sincere in his lately discovered desire to stand up to the Cubans and Russians in Africa, there is one clear imperative: Fire Andrew Young!

K.H. HECHT.

Solna, Sweden.

### Turkish Security

I was much disappointed by the lack of respect for your readers' intelligence displayed in your editorial "Mr. Ecevit, Meet Mr. Huang" (IHT, May 31).

It was not at all surprising that Mr. Ecevit dissented from the new U.S. assessment of a heightened Soviet military threat not only because the underlying circumstances are rather vague and a small country like Turkey could not afford the luxury of political expedients but, the recent confirmation by the U.S. Congress of the embargo on arms to Turkey, a very exposed NATO member, could hardly lead

### Correction

An error in transcription altered the meaning of the penultimate paragraph in the article by Leopold Unger (IHT, June 9). It should have read: "Divided from within, dropped by the Italian Communist unions, denounced by the Communist-led CGT, the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) can no longer be considered representative anywhere, and especially not in Geneva."

## A New Terrorism Forecast for U.S.

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — The political philosopher and strategist James Burnham, who knows more about everything than just about anybody, has written that terrorism is headed this way in the spectacular mode. By this is meant that conventional terrorism is already here.

The statistics for recent years show about 3,000 bombings a year in the United States, along with a variety of kidnappings, hostage-takings, and hundreds of acts of arson that are in fact terrorist. Though many of these actions are by amateurs, they show a promising source of recruits for serious organizations.

But the success of the Aldo Moro operation has got to have emboldened the terrorists, who will be thinking big. Thinking means thinking about the United States. We are, after all, the principal target of the antinomians of this world.

Burnham gives additional reasons for concluding that antithetical terrorism will go west. "First, the United States, as the heartland of imperialism, corruption, exploitation, etc., is the most attractive spectacular, and decisive target. A successful assault in the United States would have profound global repercussions, and would lift the global terrorist offensive to a higher historical phase."

### Stripped

And then, "For the past five years the United States has been stripping away its organizational, legal, and ideological defenses against terrorism."

He means by that, of course, the war against the CIA, the FBI, and many of the techniques by which they have sought to protect the interests of the republic and its citizens.

Now Burnham says that, unhelpfully, there is probably only one way we are going to learn how to fight our way out of the present dilemma. "Maybe, sooner than we think, a senator, governor, vice president, or member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will be given Moro's role in a replay of the Red Brigades' scenario."

Let us consider the event. Suppose that tomorrow, on his way to his office, the vice president of the United States, who is probably not more heavily guarded than Aldo Moro, were ambushed by a dozen organized terrorists who proceeded to slaughter his bodyguards, and scoop the vice president off into hiding.

By no means can it be taken for

granted that so illustrious a person could not be kept out of sight. Let us follow through the grim scenario: The terrorists make their demands. We decline, after the most hectic meditations in history, to give in to them; and the corpse of the vice president is discovered in the middle of the boardwalk in Atlantic City.

The question is: What does the United States do then? Mr. Burnham assumes that the United States will then listen to reason. What is reason? "Without exception, every person who has any acquaintance with terrorism understands that such forms of absolutely disciplined organizations can be successfully combated only with the help of counteractions that intersect the terrorist universe: secret surveillance, wiretaps, mail checks, computerized files of millions of persons throughout the world."

But what has happened in Italy in the wake of the Moro case? Presumably the high and mighty in Italy are taking greater precautions. But short of self-immobilization, it is difficult to conceive of greater precautions than those taken by Aldo Moro. Or is the problem distinctly Italian? Is there, in Italy, an organic disorganization which nothing will cure?

What would the U.S. counterpart of that disorganization? It is surely our insistence on codifying every principle we believe in. The Supreme Court is insisting on it, and the Supreme Court is the moral arbiter of the United States, its depositum fidei.

Can we envision authorizing the catalogue of activities outlined by Mr. Burnham — in the same age when a very bright judge in the District Court is ordering the FBI to divulge the name of its secret informants against the Socialist Workers' Party?

### Horror

This is a society in which, after laboring 10 years over the subject, after satisfying the Supreme Court itself, after witnessing crimes of Caligulae horror visited on innocent Americans, we cannot muster the organizational resolve actually to lead a torturer and killer of an old woman to the electric chair.

What is lacking psychologically is national resolution: the will. What is lacking intellectually is the knowledge that self-defense is an art. It can no more be codified by a committee of Congress, than the expression of love can be taken from Andrew Marvel and handed over to a chemist. The problem could be terminal.

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## As Labor's Support Erodes

## Fall Election Likely in Britain

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, June 9 (NYT) — One by one, the portraits of an autumn general election in Britain are accumulating.

On May 25, David Steel, the leader of the small Liberal Party, announced the end of the agreement under which the Liberals had supported Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government. The pact will expire with the end of the current session of Parliament next month.

When the new session begins in the fall, Labor will hold 17 fewer seats than the opposition parties — the figure could be changed in pending by-elections — with no formal allies.

That will not necessarily mean that Labor will lose on all major issues or even on a vote of confidence. Mr. Steel made it clear that the Liberals would vote on an issue-by-issue basis. The Ulster Unionists and the Scottish and Welsh Nationalists are also likely to support the government on certain questions.

According to his closest associates, Mr. Callaghan still would prefer to wait until next spring to call an election. But he is well aware that with no firm allies in the House of Commons, he risks being forced into an election at a moment disadvantageous to his party. Many of his associates expect that he will

prefer to set the date for an election himself, the most likely choice being Oct. 5, 12 or 19.

His temptation to do so will be increased if the present trend in the public opinion polls holds, although he is slightly leery of them. He frequently mentions Prime Minister Harold Wilson's error in trusting the opinion polls eight years ago, a miscalculation that led the Labor Party into defeat.

The Gallup Poll showed the Conservatives with a lead of nine percentage points in February, shortly after Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the Tory leader, took a hard line on limiting immigration. This margin fell to seven points in March and to two points in April. In May the two parties were found to be running even.

The latest National Opinion Poll, published late last month, showed the Labor Party five points ahead.

Labor's decisive defeat of the Scottish Nationalists in the Hamilton by-election last week and the Nationalists' poor showings in the Garscadden by-election in April and the Scottish regional elections on May 2 have increased the pressures on the prime minister to seek a vote in October.

Since 1974, the Labor Party has been haunted by fear that its traditional strength in Scotland would be seriously eroded by Nationalist

gains. Determined to give itself every advantage in the Hamilton election, the government went so far as to move up the election day to Wednesday — traditionally, Britain votes on Thursdays — so that soccer fans would not be tempted to choose telecasts of the World Cup competition from Argentina over a trip to the polls.

## Home Rule Bill

The result in Hamilton appears to mean that Nationalist sentiment has peaked well short of the danger point, in part because of Labor's success in pushing through the House of Commons a bill granting limited home rule to Scotland. The bill has also cleared the House of Lords with relatively few modifications and should become law this summer.

Polls taken among Hamilton voters as they left the voting booths confirmed the findings of national surveys that Mr. Callaghan's personality and skills as a leader are more highly rated than those of Mrs. Thatcher.

The prime minister's popularity stems from his homey manner — he is often referred to in the press as Father Jim or Uncle Jim or Sunny Jim — and from his willingness to head public sentiment instead of socialist ideology. His touch was demonstrated when he arranged a knighthood for Freddie Laker, the pioneer of cheap transatlantic air travel. Mr. Laker is a champion of free enterprise, not socialism, but his low prices have made him a kind of folk hero, and that was good enough for Mr. Callaghan.

## New Problem

But there is one new problem for Mr. Callaghan. The decline in Scottish Nationalist strength and the feeble performance of the Liberals in polls and by-elections suggests that the two parties' present parliamentary strength — 13 seats for the Liberals and 11 for the Scottish Nationalists — will be reduced in a general election. And the Tories are the second-strongest party in almost all of the most vulnerable Liberal and Scottish Nationalist constituencies.

The Economist, the influential newsweekly, calculated that if each of these two minor parties lost six seats, the Conservatives would probably gain 10 and Labor only 2. Mrs. Thatcher would then need to take only a handful of Labor seats to assure herself of a majority.

## John O. Weaver Dies, Led War Of Propaganda

WASHINGTON, June 9 (NYT) — John O. Weaver, 72, a retired U.S. Army colonel who was also a Protestant Episcopal priest and an expert on psychological warfare, died Monday in Phoenix, Ariz.

Col. Weaver's innovations in the use of propaganda to weaken the enemy's will to resist in World War II and Korea were credited with saving numerous lives in both conflicts.

He was awarded the Army's Legion of Merit for his "outstanding services" as commander of combat propaganda operations and for conducting "successful experiments with other psychological warfare instruments (sound effects etc.) as an integral part of combat operations" with the Fifth Army in Italy in 1943 and 1944.

The combat propaganda team he organized sent millions of propaganda leaflets into German positions that persuaded large numbers of German soldiers to surrender. During the Korean War, Col. Weaver directed similar operations against the North Koreans and Chinese armies, again succeeding in persuading thousands of enemy soldiers to surrender to avoid further bloodshed.

Col. Weaver, an ordained Episcopal minister since 1931, also helped found the U.S. Army's Psychological Warfare School at Fort Riley, Kan.

## Jaime Plenn

MEXICO CITY, June 9 (AP) — Jaime Plenn, 73, newspaper editor, author and foreign correspondent, died here Wednesday after a heart attack.

Mr. Plenn spent the last 11 years as managing editor of the Mexico City News, an English-language newspaper in the Mexican capital. He also had worked as an editor on English-language dailies in Monterrey and Tampico, Mexico.

He also wrote for a number of U.S. newspapers including the New York Journal of Commerce, Chicago Daily News, San Francisco Chronicle, New York Herald Tribune and San Antonio Express.

Mr. Plenn was the author of several books including "Saddle in the Sky," an informal history of Texas, and "Mexico Marches."



BOY SAVER — Kelly McDonough cuddles his lifesaver, Rommel, a Bouvier des Flandres, that jumped in when the boy fell into a six-foot well. The 3-year-old Royal Oak, Mich., boy had wandered from his parents at a party last Sunday. Rommel held on to Kelly until help came. The boy had never before seen the 8-month-old dog, which comes from a herding line.

## House Approves Federal Aid for N.Y.C.

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, June 9 — The House yesterday approved, 247 to 155, legislation to provide federal backing for New York City bonds, a victory for hard-pressed city officials and the Carter administration. The bill would guarantee \$2 billion in the city's bonds during the next 15 years in a long-term effort to keep New York City from bankruptcy.

However, the fate of the legislation is uncertain in the Senate, where the Banking Committee, which is considering the issue, is sharply divided.

The current federal program of short-term loans to New York City expires June 30. Without new aid, the city may be unable to pay its bills in July, an admission of bankruptcy.

But if Congress approves the loan guarantees, New York City

could sell its bonds, using money from the sales for badly needed repairs on its deteriorating streets, bridges, sewers and subway system. Banks, insurance companies and pension funds, the normal purchasers of municipal bonds, will not buy the city's securities unless the federal government stands behind them.

Urging his colleagues to approve the bill, Rep. James Wright Jr., D-Texas, the majority leader, said that all parts of the nation should rush to help "whenever any part of the great American family has been smitten with disaster." Aid to New York City would follow the principle of "one nation under God," he said.

"When seven years of drought ravaged my state, every member of the New York delegation voted for drought relief," Rep. Wright said. "Now New York needs our help

and it isn't going to cost us a red cent."

If Washington does not help, and New York City goes bankrupt, "the bond market for municipal securities would be shot to Hades," Rep. Wright said. Property taxes throughout the nation would rise because cities would have to offer much higher interest rates to attract buyers for their bonds, he added.

Opponents of the bill said that aid to New York City would set a bad precedent, encouraging other cities to appeal to Washington. "We pay our bills in Columbus," said Rep. Chalmers Wylie, R-Ohio.

The bond-guarantee legislation, which was strongly favored by the city and the White House, was supported by a coalition of 203 Democrats and 44 Republicans. Opposing it were 59 Democrats and 96 Republicans.

© Los Angeles Times

## Warns Catholic Doctors

## Church Bars Italian Nuns From Abortion Hospitals

ROME, June 9 (NYT) — The Roman Catholic Church said yesterday that nuns and other members of religious orders serving as medical personnel would be withdrawn from state and private hospitals performing abortions under the new law, which went into effect four days ago.

The announcement was made by Bishop Fiorenzo Angelini, head of the Italian Catholic Medical Association and chief spokesman of the church on hospital matters in Rome.

Italian hospitals are heavily dependent on Catholic nurses and doctors. Nearly 900 Catholic nuns work as nurses in 72 private hospitals and clinics in Rome. The city has 31 hospitals belonging to religious institutions.

Bishop Angelini also warned that physicians performing abortions and nurses and other medical personnel participating in them would lose their membership in religious organizations.

## Third Effort

The bishop's warning, reported by the news agency ANSA, was the third dramatic move by the church in three days.

The campaign was opened Tuesday, the day the law took effect, by Ugo Cardinal Poletti, the highest ranking prelate in Rome after the pope. He urged doctors to take advantage of the clause that permits them and other medical personnel to avoid any services relating to abortions by registering as conscientious objectors within a month.

Cardinal Poletti warned Catholic physicians that performing an abortion was punishable by excommunication. On Wednesday at his weekly appearance before thousands of pilgrims to the Vatican, Pope Paul VI said that new law was a "grave offense against the law of God." He added that Cardinal Poletti's "grave, beautiful and important declarations" had been authorized by church authorities.

## Press Coverage

The text of the pope's address, together with a picture showing him surrounded by children and

women, took up more than a quarter of the front page of L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper.

The abortion law, which allows for free abortions virtually on demand, was approved by the Senate on May 18 by a 160-to-148 vote. The Chamber of Deputies approved it earlier by a comparable margin.

The Christian Democrats, who had opposed abortion, did not make an all-out attempt to block the law because they feared that such an effort would upset the precarious political balance in the country. The Vatican was restrained in its public statements at the time for the same reason.

Adoption of the law enabled both sides to avoid a referendum on the abortion issue. The referendum had been urged by advocates of abortion, and under the constitution would have become mandatory had Parliament failed to approve the bill.

Christian Democrats and Communists agreed that a referendum would have caused deep divisions in the country when it could ill afford them.

## Co-Pilot Files Suit In '73 Onassis Crash

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP) — The co-pilot of the twin-engine plane that crashed in Athens in 1973 killing Aristotle Onassis' 24-year-old son, Alexander, filed a \$24.5-million damage suit yesterday in Manhattan Supreme Court.

The suit was filed against the estate of the late shipping tycoon and Olympic Airways by pilot Donald McCusker and his wife, Mrs. McCusker was charged with negligent homicide in the death of Alexander Onassis. He was acquitted in a Greek trial last year. The suit alleges malicious prosecution and false imprisonment and charges that Aristotle Onassis and Olympic Airways suppressed official reports attributing the crash to defective airframe controls.

## 22 Are Indicted in Probe Of U.S. Dock Corruption

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, June 9 (NYT) — Twenty-two persons, about half of them officials of the International Longshoremen's Association, were indicted in Miami yesterday on charges of conspiracy to control business activities in several Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

The indictments, issued Wednesday by a federal grand jury, were unsealed and made public yesterday after federal and local law enforcement agencies made a series of arrests in Miami, Atlanta, Charleston, S.C., Jacksonville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., and New York to round up members of the alleged conspiracy.

Among those arrested and charged were George Barone and William Boyle, senior union officials in Miami; Isom Clemon, formerly the president of the longshoremen association's local in Mobile; Eliaz Jackson, president of the Savannah, Ga., local; Robert Bateman, president of the local in Charleston, S.C.; and Fred Field Jr., the general organizer of the longshoremen's association.

## Pattern of Racketeering

The men, with other union officials and businessmen involved in waterfront activities, are charged with attempts to control business activities on the docks through payoffs, kickbacks, embezzlement, extortion and intimidation.

According to the 70-count indictment, the union officials obtained hundreds of thousands of dollars in the last decade by threatening to cause labor problems for waterfront-businessmen, or by accepting bribes that businessmen had offered them on their own.

The investigation has been under way for nearly three years and similar indictments are expected in New York in several months.

Among the persons known to be

## Army Forced Donations, 3 U.S. Enlisted Men Say

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP) — Three members of the U.S. Army Band yesterday accused the Army of forcing soldiers to contribute to the government's charity drive and of threatening to revoke privileges if they did not.

They charged that last October the Army posted a list of non-contributors that included their names and those of 62 others, thereby violating the Privacy Act. They said that there was other pressure "to make contributions they desired not to make for personal, moral, religious or political reasons."

## Nicaragua Students Hold Demonstration

MANAGUA, June 9 (UPI) — Hundreds of high school students rampaged through eastern Managua last night, setting fire to two buses and smashing windows. National Guardsmen broke up the demonstration with tear gas.

The anti-government protests, almost a nightly event since the assassination of an opposition newspaper publisher on Jan. 10, came on the eve of the inauguration of the Nicaraguan Congress today.

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THOSE DAYS ARE GONE! EXCEPT — YES EXCEPT FOR ONE PLACE — THE VAST TEMPERATE ZONE OF VIRGIN LAND IN THE STATE OF SANTA CRUZ, BOLIVIA.

AREA TEEMS WITH ACTIVITY AND NEW WEALTH The Bolivian frontier is bustling with activity: vast new farming areas are being opened up for cotton, soybeans, and corn; pasture lands in the north are being developed as cattle ranches; new oil and gas discoveries are being made; mineral exploration is going forward; and plans are underway for a steel mill complex using natural gas for energy with estimated reserves of 40 billion tons of iron and manganese.

A report by the Bolivian — Utah State/USAID Study Team in 1972 concluded: "THE EASTERN PLAINS OF BOLIVIA SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS ONE OF THE WORLD'S OUTSTANDING POTENTIALS FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT."

This potential can be your "Ground Floor" opportunity. All of these activities are centered around the City of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the booming capital of the State of Santa Cruz and Bolivia's second largest city. Santa Cruz de la Sierra was founded over 400 years ago, but it was connected to the outside world by little more than an ox cart trail until a paved road was completed in 1955. Then oil and natural gas were discovered, making Bolivia more than self sufficient in petroleum (gasoline is just 40 cents a gallon in Santa Cruz). The oil and gas discoveries were followed by the boom in cotton. Today, Santa Cruz is a major producer of oil, natural gas, cotton, sugar, rice, corn, wheat and cattle. There is a petroleum refinery, 18 cotton gins, 5 edible oil extraction plants, 4 sugar mills and a burgeoning industrial park. There are plans for a cement mill, a can-making factory, a paper mill and a major textile plant.

The State Government of Santa Cruz has an average income of \$20 million from oil royalties and has used this money wisely to encourage the industries and services needed for full rapid development. Santa Cruz de la Sierra has grown more than five fold from 42,476 in 1950 to 255,588 in 1976, and is expected to reach over 800,000 by the turn of the century.

This is still a frontier city, yet according to the New York Times of 4 December 1974: "Unlike any other Bolivian city, Santa Cruz has a large and growing middle class." Speaking of Santa Cruz, the Financial Times of London said: "The Crucians are renowned for their independent mentality. The old world colonized streets echo to a cowboy philosophy of free enterprise and survival of the fittest. This is a place where people can get things done" is something you hear at every turn. (8 February 1977).

People who want to "get things done" have been coming to the State of Santa Cruz. First there was the Japanese immigration from Okinawa, and today 30 miles north of Santa Cruz de la Sierra is the prosperous agricultural colony centered around the new Bolivian town of Okinawa. Then in the 1960's the first large wave of English speaking Menorcaners arrived, mostly from Manabita, Canada and later more from Paraguay and Mexico. This well known religious farming group, generally called Pennsylvania Dutch in the United States, were seeking rich farming lands in a country where they could live in peace with a minimum of governmental interference in their community affairs. They came to Santa Cruz, Bolivia!

Today there are about 11,000 Menorcanes in various farming communities. They are virtually self sufficient, raising their own fruits and vegetables, dairy products, poultry, beef and pork, plus large acreages devoted to cash crops, mostly soybeans, wheat and corn. The Bolivian Government has indicated a willingness to accept European farmers from Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa to settle in its unpopulated areas, and this new immigration is just beginning. While the foreign immigration has been going on, many industrious Bolivians from other areas have also settled in Santa Cruz.

According to the Wall Street Journal: Bolivia's economy shows strong elements of stability (Feb. 8, 1977). "The inflation rate... is infinitesimal by Latin standards" (June 3, 1977) and "Consumer prices rose 4.6% from 1975 to 1976" (The Times, Dec. 13, 1977).

## ENTERPRISING PEOPLE WANTED

Bolivia is looking for enterprising people to help develop its resources. There is a generous tax incentive program for agricultural enterprises and there are boundless new business opportunities in supplies and services to the burgeoning activity and population. Santa Cruz is well served by both State and foreign banks, including the First National Bank of Boston and the Bank of America.

The State of Santa Cruz is Bolivia's richest and biggest, with a population of around 700,000 and a third of the country's area. The population of Santa Cruz is growing at twice the rate of the rest of Bolivia, which has a total population of 4.7 million. Santa Cruz is estimated to have 65 million acres of usable land, but only 2 million are being farmed. The land is the real wealth of Santa Cruz, and this is where the opportunities are greatest.

"As far as the eye can see, it's one vast area of potential farm land broken only by stands of virgin timber." Wall Street Journal, (3 June, 1976).

## VIRGIN LANDS

The Anglo Bolivian Land and Cattle Company has conducted a thorough search of the best undeveloped agricultural lands in Santa Cruz. We have screened hundreds of offers of undeveloped land and accepted only those with completely clear legal title, suitable soils, acceptable rainfall, and good access to the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

This is heavily forested land, classified by ecologists as "temperate dry to moist forest." There is a sufficient rainfall of at least 40 inches most years, mainly from November through March. Once cleared of forest and properly prepared, this land is ideal for cotton, soybeans, corn, wheat, pineapples and peanuts. This is not jungle land or tropical rain forest, such as is being cleared in parts of the Amazon basin. Ecologists and soil scientists have serious doubts about the advisability of clearing tropical rain forest for grazing and agriculture, but the temperate wooded lands of Santa Cruz are ideal for agricultural development.

## LAND READY FOR WORKING

The undeveloped land can be immediately cleared for agriculture, or just partially cleared, and in either case farmed individually or leased to a tenant. Alternatively the land can be left in its natural state for recreational use and value growth. A small site can be cleared for a house. Construction of a simple but adequate dwelling costs less than \$5 per square foot.

## ACCESS TO SUPPLIES &amp; MARKETS

All of the lands selected by Anglo Bolivian Land and Cattle Company are alongside or near major road projects or existing railroads and have adequate road access.

## LAND VALUES INCREASING

In the past, land undeveloped land in Santa Cruz has appreciated between 15 to 20 percent annually. There is, of course, no guarantee that this rate of increase in value will continue. Developed land generally has a far greater appreciation, and the major opportunity is in improving the undeveloped land.

It must be remembered, though, that this is a frontier. The weather is generally quite mild, but it does sometimes get hot in the summer, and even down to the low fifties (Fahrenheit) during the winter. There are insects that bite. The roads can occasionally be muddy during the rainy season and dusty during the dry. Transportation is mostly by four wheel drive vehicles and trucks.

## FERTILE SOIL — ABUNDANT GAME

But this land has its own rewards. The soil is fertile, and the forest is populated by a wide variety of game animals and birds: the collared and white lipped peacocks, white tailed and brocket deer, tree turkeys, partridge, grouse and dove. Most of the other species are protected under Bolivian law including the jaguar, puma, ocelot, margay, brown capuchins, grey fox, coati and parrots. The bird life is prolific.

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## When Cezanne Painted The Power of Matter

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, June 9 (IHT) — Cezanne is not an easy artist to look at, nor is his purpose obvious. There is something opaque and arduous in his work, the intensity of line, and an almost painful striving, even though his subjects are seemingly simple. Nothing in common with the anguish of a Van Gogh, though, flaming in cypress trees. The fire in Cezanne is concealed deep inside the core, deep within the red rocks and the closed and solitary faces. And at the same time there is something imposing in almost all he does, something that holds the eye and mind and, without an ounce of charm, puts a heavy riddle to the viewer.

The exhibition at the Grand Palais (to July 23) assembles over 100 paintings and watercolors from the last years of the artist's life: 1895 to 1906. It is a joint venture of the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the French museums, and assembles works from public and private collections in France, the United States, West Germany, Britain, Ireland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

One could say that when the impressionists took over the sky and its prismatic light, somebody had to assume responsibility for the earth. Or when the impressionists took upon themselves to render the fugitive moment and the simple easiness of that moment, once they ventured to seize the day and bring human delight, someone had to assume the timelessness of being, the inhumanity of the world and the oppressive geological power of matter.

The impressionists have the mutable charm of changing light and wind, the charm of life suspended in a moment of delight. While if

there is life in a Cezanne, it is as though it were imprisoned inside the stones, inside the thickets and in the core of his fruit, which are as dense as stars. Even when bodies begin to move in the familiar sequences of bathers, it is as though the story earth were stolidly attempting to imitate some form of material sleep. Cezanne's lot was the unchanging world of stone and evergreen trees.

"I am still studying after nature and it seems to me that I am making some slow progress," he wrote to a friend a few days before his death. There is something overwhelming in such a phrase, and one remembers that Cezanne was moved to tears when he read Balzac's "Chef-d'œuvre Inconnu," in which the protagonist, Frenhofer, works all his life on a single painting which he never shows to anyone. When it is finally found after his death, all one sees is a chaos of paint, a tangled web of line and color. "I myself am Frenhofer," said Cezanne.

Like the impressionists, though, he set out to render nature, but he approached his subject quite differently. Some of the differences are obvious even to the most cursory glance, others are less striking today because Cezanne's liberties with Renaissance perspective, for instance, have passed into the 20th-century language and have indeed been pushed to their logical extreme. Cezanne's intention in warping the perspective of a picture was to render more closely the way we actually do perceive things and thus to heighten their monumentality. This was not yet expressionism, since fidelity to perception was still the dominant criterion, rather than subjective emphasis.

Much is made of the fact that



Cezanne self-portrait, painted 1898-1900.

Cezanne opened the way to 20th-century art. It is true that he did so, and all the statements of subsequent artists are there to prove it. But that is irrelevant to his own art when he actually sees it, its intense and painful presence. A Cezanne is always a painting — "a harmony parallel to nature" — a formal solution full of audacity and rightness when it really succeeds. But it is also something of a sphinx whose very question is obscure and oppressive.

The evocation of the artist's painful and schizoid temperament does not succeed in exorcizing this question. It remains relevant because Cezanne in his art was able on the whole to rise above such conflicts (although the extraordi-

narily impersonal character of some of the portraits seems to be marked by this disquieting stamp).

What we discover here, then, in these last works, and what we feel behind the question, is the inescapable confrontation of a sentient subject and an unthinking universe. What the impressionists meant by nature was the domesticated countryside of the Ile-de-France. Cezanne's nature is utterly different; it is the mute, impassive, governing object, be it mountain or orange; something, as the Latin root of "object" suggests, that is thrown into one's path and which, by its very opacity, challenges the light of consciousness and the too easy simplicity of the surface of life.

By Souran Melikian

PARIS, June 9 (IHT) — The collector's supreme achievement is reached when the mere display of his selection puts across a new view of an art or an artist's work. By focusing attention on masterpieces and leaving out works of documentary rather than aesthetic interest, he discloses the purpose of the artist with a power of conviction that volumes of art criticism fail to equal.

This kind of mute commentary came across strongly last Friday as the engravings of Jacques Villon collected by the late Louis Carré were laid on the block at Drouot Rive Gauche by Antoine Adier.

It showed Villon as the towering figure of 20th-century painting, the master of the nabi movement and the master of cubism to whom geometricism was not just a stylistic trick but a way of creating a new space and a new mastery of light and shadow.

Perhaps it took the eye of such an independent-minded connoisseur as Carré to do it. The son of an antique dealer, he specialized for years in French decorative art and even wrote a dictionary of French silver marks that remains, a half century later, the standard reference work on the subject. Then, in apparently total aesthetic contradiction, he turned to primitive art at a time when only the Western intellectual avant-garde would consider the idea.

### Bold Approach

Later he switched to modern art. Once again Carré showed his bold approach, organizing, for example, the first European exhibition of Alexander Calder's work in 1946, when the American artist's name meant little in his own country. His interests covered a wide range of artists from Pierre Bonnard to Robert Delaunay and Maurice Esch, but to him, Jacques Villon meant more than the others and within Villon's work, graphics held a special importance.

The collection sold Friday explains why. Villon got involved with engraving at the beginning of his career and treated it as a major creative form. He would spend days retouching plates, experimenting with various shades of coloring, occasionally even coloring an impression by hand.

The result was a balance of shades and nuances unmatched by any of his contemporaries. In the first stage of his career, his affinities with Emile Bernard, to whom he probably owed much of his Japanese-derived sense of composition, and Toulouse-Lautrec, whose incisive penmanship he shared, are obvious. But unlike Bernard, his

boldness in color and line did not lead to the loss of nuance, and unlike Toulouse-Lautrec, he never gave in to acid depiction bordering on caricature.

In works such as "La Cigarette," a study of two women and their dog, he toned down the vigor of his boldly designed silhouettes by subtle, almost subdued coloring. Salmon and purplish pinks, olive green, bluish grays, went into the trial proof of that print sold Friday for 10,900 francs.

### Sense of Mystery

With "L'Ombrelle Rouge," the portrait of a woman seated in a garden, Villon achieved one of the greatest portraits of French painting. Color is laid to focus attention on the face, which is actually lost in dim shadows as if seen at dusk. The mass of olive-oil of the dress set off by the deep red of an umbrella thrown on the ground, the rising shadows behind the silhouette combine to create that sense of mystery which often characterizes Villon's early style and differentiates him from his fellow painters of the nabi movement.

He surpassed Toulouse-Lautrec and yet hardly made headlines, partly because his supreme creations were these lithographs, not oils, and partly because of his discreet, retiring nature.

Ironically, the second phase of his career was similarly underrated. Villon played a major role in the development of cubism. Some of his graphics heralded it as early as 1904 when Picasso was still immersed in his fauvist period. In the engraving entitled "Un Projet Sensationnel-Plage," which sold for 7,540 francs, Villon's handling of the ground as a succession of diamond-like facets anticipates the efforts of Braque and Picasso by four years.

By 1913, Villon had gone over to cubist abstraction. A "Portrait de E.D." (Eusebe Duchamp, the artist's father), which was sold Friday for 10,900 francs, is a prismatist study of the human face, an interplay of light and shadow stylized in geometric streaks. In this and other portraits, Villon somehow conveys the impression of perceiving the inherent geometricity of form and light rather than arbitrarily carving figures out of a nongeometric world as Picasso and Braque often seem to be doing.

### Linear Construction

From cubism Villon went to a yet more advanced stage, using, as early as 1920, succeeding planes floating in space that announce the kinetic movement that came into existence two generations later. "La Table d'Echecs," an etching done in 1920 after a painting executed in

1919, goes further than the painting itself because the fine linear construction allowed by the etching technique was ideally suited to that style. Last Friday, it brought 19,700 francs.

What was remarkable about Carré's collection was that at all stages these graphic creations of Villon's were represented by their finest possible specimen — unique trial proofs such as "Depart Pour la Promenade," of 1903, knocked down at a huge 116,000 francs, or perfect and rare impressions such as "Yvonne D. de profil," a cubist portrait of his sister, which sold for 143,570 francs, a world record for a Villon print.

This superior collection acted as a catalyst on prices. Prices shot up to the level that should be theirs by rights — unique trial proofs now sell for about the same prices as monotypes by Degas or Renoir.

A first-class catalog prepared by expert Marcel Lecomte, who is among the four or five leading connoisseurs of French engravings by 19th and 20th-century masters, combined with the excellent hammer technique of Antoine Adier made this sale one of the best Paris has seen in years. Its success suggests that in this field, given the material, the French can outdo their British rivals. Their handling of the Carré collection of Villon's graphics last Friday definitely was a better performance than the April London auction of the Ludwig Charall collection of Toulouse-Lautrec.

## 2,000-Carat Topaz Placed on Market

DENVER, June 9 (UPI) — A blue topaz weighing more than 2,000 carats — considered one of the largest in the world — has been cut and is being offered for trade or sale for \$150,000, a spokesman for the Strabley Lapidary Co. said.

Denton Anderson, a company gemologist, said the 2,165-carat stone was acquired last month from an Australian gem dealer who bought it "in the rough" in Brazil. He said the blue topaz, the most valuable of the topaz variety, was 4 inches long, 2 1/4 inches wide and 1 inch deep.

### Auction Sales

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EXOTIC 35 motor yacht 1967 10.85m x 3.62m 2x145 hp Perkins 16 354 diesel  
MOTOR YACHT 1936 Comper Nicholson overhauled in 1974, 27.40 x 4.57, 2x175 hp diesel  
GUY COUCH motor yacht 1972 17m x 4.25m 2x325 hp Mercedes V10 diesel  
BETRAM 38 Bavaria motor yacht 1969 11.50m x 4.2x282 hp GM diesel  
KETCH SAUBDAT 1977 transatlantic marine 15m x 4.50m 1x272 hp Ford diesel  
YAWL SABBAT 1956 Alcock-Barnes 12.90m x 3.40m 1x34 hp  
MOTOR YACHT built by J. Silver Cornwall Ltd. in 1952, 18m x 4.30m, 2x95 hp Gardner diesel

### PLEASURE CRAFTS

DAY CRUISER NEPTUNE 550 5.50m 1974, 1x165 OMC  
ACN turtle fishing boat cruiser 6.04m 1976, 1x99 Yanmar diesel  
DAY CRUISER DRACO 2000 6m 1975, 1x120 OMC  
DAY CRUISER DRACO 2000 6m 1974, 1x165 OMC  
CABIN CRUISER ANCAS QUEEN 9.19m 1966, 2x170 Volvo 2 drive 1974  
DAIMO super sailboat 8.40m 1975, 1x11 RC diesel  
CHALLENGER super sailboat 9m 1969, 1x6 Evinrude  
CABIN CRUISER FREEMAN 26, 7.90m 1971, 2x47 Perkins diesel  
ALIOS SABBAT 5.65m 1975, 1x25 RC  
JOURLOUAN fishing boat cruiser 6.40m 1976, 1x99 Johnson

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Public viewing: June 14-15-16, 10 a.m. to 12, 2.30 to 7 p.m. and the morning of the sale.  
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### CONTEMPORARY ART

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KRAMER, LOWELL NESBITT, PETER PHILIPS, LARRY RIVERS, RANCIAC, JOE  
TILSON, URAC, UNG-NO-LE, WESSBUCH, PRINGS, etc.  
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## Around the Galleries in Paris and London

### Paris

Edouard Manet, Drawings, Watercolors, Prints, Correspondence, Galerie Huguette Beres, 25 Quai Voltaire, Paris 7, to July 13.

What an astonishing artist, Manet! The present show, with its erudite catalog, reveals the situation of the artist's work as an engraver and lithographer. The admiration for Goya is apparent, the modernity of the approach is often surprising, the wit and humor a frequent delight. Manet was close to a number of major literary figures of his time and one print bears the inscription: "A mon ami Charles Baudelaire." One is fascinated both by the originality and diversity of style, and by the way in which all this material reflects a rich historical context.

Jacques Villon, Galerie Ségot-Le Garrec, 24 Rue du Four, Paris 6, to June 30.  
150 drawings and watercolors from Villon's sketchbooks show profiles and types caught in streets and cafes. Villon's interest went to the odd little detail that gave a piquant contrast to the norms of fashion. It is all done with great ease and elegance and no perceptible warmth. The exhibition is an exceptional presentation of a large collection of works which are destined to be dispersed.

Norah Glover, Gilbert Parr Gallery, 285 King's Road, London SW 3, to June 24.  
Norah Glover was a prize-winning architect and the most celebrated of architectural perspectives before she turned "pure" painter. She brings all her knowledge and skill to bear in a series of ro-

manic landscapes and townscapes, of which the best are undoubtedly the two versions of Salisbury Cathedral, the two paintings on Regent's Park themes and "Montagu Square: Evening."

Forain 1852/1931, Browne & Darby, 19 Cork Street, London W 1, to June 24.  
Forain, whose reputation chiefly rests on his skills as a social commentator and political cartoonist, was also a most skillful and perceptive "fine" artist. This aspect of his life and work is explored in a book ("Forain the Painter," published by Elek, London) by Lillian Browne, one of the directors of the gallery, who has now mounted a splendid

exhibition of more than 40 works to coincide with the book's publication.

Michael Andrews, Anthony d'O'Leary, 9 Daring Street, New Bond Street, London W 1, to June 24.  
The French impressionists acknowledged their debt to Bonington and Constable; Michael Andrews is indebted to Monet, not in the manner of his painting, but in continuing the development of feeling for the essence of water and light on water perfected by the French master. This new exhibition comprises no more than four large oils and a dozen watercolors, each of a mastery quality.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

19th-Century Orientalist Paintings, Mathaf Gallery, 24 Motcomb Street, London SW 1, to June 16.

This summer exhibition shows a fine range of the gallery's specialization — portraits of Arab life and leisure. Of special interest are the watercolors of Robert Talbot-Kelly and A.O. Lamplough, and the oils of J.L. Gerome and Eugene Girardet.

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## ART EXHIBITIONS

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## Auction Sales

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## U.K. Bank Aims to Buy U.S. Bank Standard Woos Union Bancorp

LOS ANGELES, June 9 (AP-DJ) — Union Bancorp said it agreed in principle to be acquired by Standard Chartered Bank of Britain, for \$33 a share, or about \$372 million.

Standard Chartered's move to acquire Union, the holding company for the 25th largest U.S. bank, follows last year's unsuccessful attempt to acquire Bancal Tri-State, the bank holding company whose principal subsidiary is Bank of California.

After Bancal's board rejected the offer, Lord Barber, chairman of Standard Chartered, said the decision would not affect his bank's strategy of "continuing and successful expansion in California."

Union operates 25 regional offices and branches in California. Standard Chartered was formed by the merger of Standard Bank and Chartered Bank eight years ago. A unit, Chartered Bank of London, operates 32 branches in California.

**More Competitive**  
Union announced the proposed sale last year. Harry Volk, chairman, said that the merger into Standard Chartered would make Union Bank more competitive with California's major banks and strengthen its position in international markets.

Lord Barber added that "the proposed merger will give Standard Chartered a substantial dollar-based business in a major growth area to the benefit of our existing U.S. interests and will enable us to bring additional international business to California. It will improve the strength and balance of our world-wide banking operations."

The sale is subject to approval of a definitive agreement by the boards of both concerns, the shareholders of Union along with banking, government and regulatory authorities in the United States and Britain. For the year ended March 31, 1977, Standard Chartered had profit before taxes and extraordinary items of \$201 million with assets totaling about \$15 billion. Union had consolidated assets of about \$4.7 billion for 1977 and earnings before taxes and securities transactions of \$27.8 million. Net income was \$18.5 million, or \$1.57 a share, up 76 percent from \$14.9 million, or \$1.25 a share, in 1976.

Union said the merger plan called for Chartered Bank of London, the California unit, to be merged into Union Bank with combined management. Lord Barber said Mr. Volk and "many of the directors of Union Bank have indicated a willingness to continue to serve as directors of the merged institution in California." He said, "it is our intention to change the existing operating policies of Union Bank."

**Swiss Prices Rise 0.1%**  
BERN, June 9 (Reuters) — Switzerland's consumer prices rose 0.1 percent in May and were up 1.7 percent from a year earlier, the government said today. The index, based on 1977 equals 100 but not seasonally adjusted, rose to 100.8.

**Transition Plan**  
The senior Ford has apparently been trying to work out a transition plan that will give a nonfamily executive more management responsibility for a time while keeping the family firmly and visibly entrenched in the top decision-making ranks of the company.

Some of the outlines appeared to emerge yesterday when the 53-year-old William Clay Ford was elected chairman of the board's executive committee and added to the office of the chief executive where he will join Henry Ford, who retains ultimate authority over the company's operations, as well as Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Iacocca.

William Ford, 53, a company vice president since 1954, is owner of the Detroit Lions football team and has spent more time in that spotlight. Two years ago, he served briefly as the running mate of independent presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy. Another brother, Benson, is also a company executive. Both men, however, had seemed to play secondary roles in the running of the company.

It is not clear yet what William Ford's actual responsibilities will be. At the very least, though, his elevation allows a family member to be in the top echelon of management for the next decade or more. He also could well be named chairman when his brother retires. But given his relatively limited corporate role in the past, William probably will not assume the kind of absolute executive and operating power held by his brother. Much of that will probably be passed to one of the current crop of top non-family executives.

The recall involves 1971-1976 Pintos and 1975-1976 Bobcats. A spokesman said the recall was part of an agreement with federal safety officials who were investigating alleged fuel tank defects blamed in a number of fatal fires involving the two subcompact cars. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration made an initial determination in May that fuel tanks on pre-1977 Pintos and Mercury Bobcats constituted a safety hazard and had scheduled a hearing in the case next Wednesday.

Ford said the recall was not an admission that the gas tanks are defective or "pose an unreasonable risk to safety" but was intended to "end public concern that has resulted from criticism of the fuel system in these vehicles."

A national magazine reported last August that alleged defects in Pinto gas tanks had led to the deaths of an estimated 500 persons in fires triggered by rear-end collisions. Ford officials knew of the flaws, the magazine said, but ignored the problem for seven years because of the cost of correcting the defect. Ford denounced the report as "half-truths and distortions."

Last February, a California jury awarded \$128.5 million to a youth who was severely burned in a fiery crash involving a Pinto. That judgment later was reduced but Ford still is appealing the case.

**Credit Suisse Set To Pay Tax on Chiasso Scandal**  
GENEVA, June 9 (NYT) — Credit Suisse announced today that it had agreed to pay 22.9 million Swiss francs in local taxes in connection with last year's scandal at its branch at Chiasso, a town bordering Italy in Switzerland's Ticino canton.

The settlement with the Ticino tax authorities concerned the 2.2 billion francs in Italian investor funds that the Chiasso branch's management irregularly channeled into an investment holding company, Texon Finanzanstalt, registered in Liechtenstein.

Credit Suisse also has an outstanding claim against it by the Swiss National Bank for 81 million francs in connection with the scandal that led to the arrest of the Chiasso branch manager and two aides. This claim is for the 10-percent quarterly levy on Swiss franc accounts of nonresident foreigners that was not collected by the Chiasso branch.

Credit Suisse challenged as too high the amount claimed by the national bank, while the Finance Ministry estimates the amount due as 287 million francs. The dispute is now before the Swiss supreme court.

Credit Suisse has frozen 25 percent of the funds due to the depositors whose funds were irregularly invested by the Chiasso branch against tax claims that can be passed on to them.

## Swiss Private Banks Dwindle

ZURICH, June 9 (AP-DJ) — That most secret of all discreet Swiss institutions, the private bank — a partnership that as a rule does not publish any statements of condition — appears to be an endangered species.

Takeovers, succession problems and an occasional scandal have been whittling their number. Last month, Swiss Bank Corp., the largest of the Big Three Swiss banks, took over Ferrier Lullin & Co., founded in 1775 and the oldest of the Geneva private banks, and rumors are now rife of other potential takeovers. A Ferrier Lullin spokesman added to this mood by saying, "We are the first."

First of the big, old Geneva banking houses to be swallowed up recently, it is far from the first private bank to drop out of the thinning ranks. At the turn of the century, there were 266 private banking companies listed. Ten years ago there were 49. Now there are 25.

**Discreet, Personal**  
Not all the fastidious private banks have disappeared. Last year, Geneva's Bank Leclerc collapsed and losses now are estimated at nearly 400 million Swiss francs (about \$211 million). The collapse has left an unhappy group of 4,100 creditors. One of the bankers involved killed himself, and one of the partners, Robert Leclerc, is in jail on charges of alleged misuse of customers' funds. Partners of private banks are liable for losses to the full extent of their personal fortune.

Managing the fortunes of Europe's rich made Swiss private banks famous, and the banks continue to provide discreet, personalized service for clients, though these now come from all parts of the world. The skills of private bankers obviously are concentrated in investment management, and banks like Lombard, Odier & Co. handle about 5-7 billion francs of such funds. Bankers estimate that the Swiss private institutions handle about 40 billion francs of the more than 300 billion francs of investment funds that all Swiss banks handle.

But many a customer is being lured to the big banks because of their greater financial clout and because they offer a wider range of services. And as the private banks are largely family-owned with con-

trol going from father to son it often is not possible to keep up a successful line of their takeovers through generations. In addition, after the scandals at Credit Suisse and Bank Leclerc, customers may favor private banks less, choosing to depend instead on the big commercial banks which are more likely to be bailed out of trouble by other big banks or by the government.

**'Caviar as Well'**  
With no new firms being opened, the ranks of private banks slowly will be thinned, leaving a "hard-core" of solid firms that have carved out special niches for themselves, one private banker points out. Nicolas Baer, partner of the once private Bank Julius Baer of Zurich, says, "The private banker will remain. In the world, you do not only need wheat, but caviar dealers as well."

Although Bank Julius Baer ceased to be a private institution when it incorporated a few years ago, the shares were limited to a small group and as the bank continues to operate much as before, Nicolas Baer says the incorporation solved the inheritance problem because shares are easier to distribute than partnerships. Moreover, the bank is also involved in commercial banking, which has greater liquidity requirements than investment management, and an incorporated institution has better possibilities of raising capital.

Zurich-based J. Vontobel Bank is trying to assure survival by bringing new blood into the upper ranks. One of the partners, Hans Dieter Vontobel, says his firm is organized along the lines of the big banks but, unlike the big banks, great emphasis is still placed on a close relationship with the client. "We don't play at being a big bank. We stick to what we are best at," he says.

Nicolas Baer supports this thinking. "We don't make a big noise, but many clients we get are dissatisfied customers of the big banks. An account manager in a big bank handles three or four times the number we handle per person here," Hans Dieter Vontobel notes. "We will only survive by being better than anyone else in our field of portfolio and brokerage investment."

**Brother Raised to Top Post in Firm**  
The latest shuffling of top executives provides the clearest answers yet to the question of how power will eventually be divided up in one of the nation's great industrial dynasties. For more than three decades, the 60-year-old Henry Ford has held unquestioned sway in the automotive empire founded by his grandfather.

A year ago, Mr. Ford announced his intent to step down as chief executive in 1980 and retire as chairman two years later at age 65. He has made it clear that he would like to see a family member at the helm of the company over the long term and has indicated that his personal choices would be his 29-year-old son Edsel who is still being groomed in the management ranks and may not be ready for a number of years.

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**Ford Pintos Recalled**  
DETROIT, June 9 (UPI) — Ford Motor announced today the recall of 1.5 million Pinto and Mercury Bobcat models to strengthen fuel tanks and reduce the risk of tank explosions being triggered by rear-end collisions.

The recall involves 1971-1976 Pintos and 1975-1976 Bobcats. A spokesman said the recall was part of an agreement with federal safety officials who were investigating alleged fuel tank defects blamed in a number of fatal fires involving the two subcompact cars. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration made an initial determination in May that fuel tanks on pre-1977 Pintos and Mercury Bobcats constituted a safety hazard and had scheduled a hearing in the case next Wednesday.

Ford said the recall was not an admission that the gas tanks are defective or "pose an unreasonable risk to safety" but was intended to "end public concern that has resulted from criticism of the fuel system in these vehicles."

A national magazine reported last August that alleged defects in Pinto gas tanks had led to the deaths of an estimated 500 persons in fires triggered by rear-end collisions. Ford officials knew of the flaws, the magazine said, but ignored the problem for seven years because of the cost of correcting the defect. Ford denounced the report as "half-truths and distortions."

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**U.K. Banks Lift Lending Rates**  
LONDON, June 9 (AP-DJ) — The major U.K. clearing bank boosted their base lending rates by one percentage point to 10 percent today following the government's decision yesterday to tighten its credit reins.

The Bank of England, meanwhile, announced a £1 billion long-dated bond issue to help mop up some of the excess liquidity in the banking system. The issue is priced at 96 to yield 12.5 percent at maturity in 2017. The issue will be exempt from capital gains tax if held for more than one year.

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**Convertible Bonds**  
Americo 4-87 84.00 84.00  
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12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock											
High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100%					High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100%					High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100%					High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100%					High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100%											
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	100%						
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	100%

23%	29%	OverSh	40%	1.5	6	27	27%	27%	27%	36%	28%	SeabCL	2.20	7.7	5	327	26%	26%	28%	1%	35%	36%	UErrs	2.08	6.1	5	63	34%	33%	34%	34%
33%	29%	OvenCo	30%	2.6	7	145	31%	31	31	12%	3	SeepWA	30	2.5	6	105	17%	17%	17%	1%	36%	33%	UPlnCo	3.0	6.0	5	63	34%	33%	34%	34%
28%	19%	OvenCo	1.80	6.4	6	115	23%	23	23	28%	24%	SeepCo	3.6	3.5	230	28	27%	27%	27%	1%	18%	16%	UseGrV	.12	7	7	124	19%	19%	19%	19%

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12	10%	PHILLIP	1.7	8.7	6	17%	11%	23%	16%	STALEY	1	52.1	33	17%	19%	19%	25%	14%	WATSON	5.0	1.2	70%	24%	33%	33%	33%
36%	26%	PHILLIP	1.20	3.9	3	76%	34	34%	25%	16%	STALEY	1.36	50.11	49.9	27%	26%	17%	24%	14%	WATSON	5.0	1.14	70%	24%	33%	33%
14%	18%	PHILLIP	1.4	4.0	70	16%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	WATSON	5.0	1.14	70%	24%	33%	33%	
18	15%	PHILLIP	1.44	8.9	6	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	WATSON	5.0	1.14	70%	24%	33%	33%	

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14%	9	RLC	44	3.1	5	360	14%	14	+ 1%	14%	12	Talley Pl	1	6.2	6	14	13%	13%	- 1%	5%	2	Wyle	30	1.8	8	16	1%	1%	9%	+ 1%
16%	13%	Rolsur	50	50	13	2216	15%	15%	- 1%	20%	14%	Tome	1	6.9	9	28	19%	19%	- 1%	5%	2	Wlyt	30	1.8	8	16	1%	1%	9%	+ 1%
4%	3%	Romad	12%	2.17	42	12%	5%	5%	- 1%	24%	21%	Tondy	1	10	381	48	46%	47%	- 1%	55%	40%	Xerox	20	3.6	11	40	10%	10%	55%	+ 1%
23%	15%	Romac	1.04	4	7	12	22%	21%	- 1%	24%	22%	Tondy	1	6.9	24%	23%	24%	+ 1%	55%	40%	Xerox	20	3.6	11	40	10%	10%	55%	+ 1%	

23	5%	Roan	2.0b	17	5,100	12%	11%	12	4-7%	26%	3%	Tandberg	17	11	25%	25%	+ +
24	2%	Rockwell	1.50b	24	1,200	12%	12%	12	1-3%	25%	2%	Tec	34	27	16	11%	11%
25	2%	Ryan	1.50b	4.4	4	34%	34%	23%	23%	23%	4%	Techtronic	40	34	157%	13%	11%
26	18%	Sanyo	1.40b	4.0	8	24%	24%	24%	24%	12%	7%	Techtronic	40	34	181	11%	11%
27	12%	Sealed Air	1.20b	2.5	12	12%	12%	12%	12%	25%	12%	Telcel	20	20	26%	12%	12%
28	18%	ReadIt	1.0	8	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	45%	23%	Tycho	48	1,174	68	44%	44%
29	12%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	9%	5%	Telecom	40	47	16	8%	8%
30	12%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	11%	11%	Telcel	20	20	26%	12%	12%
31	4%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
32	18%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
33	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
34	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
35	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
36	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
37	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
38	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
39	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
40	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
41	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
42	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
43	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
44	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
45	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
46	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
47	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
48	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
49	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
50	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
51	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	11%
52	2%	RiceRc 2.18e	12	8	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	Telecom	22	287	12%	11%	

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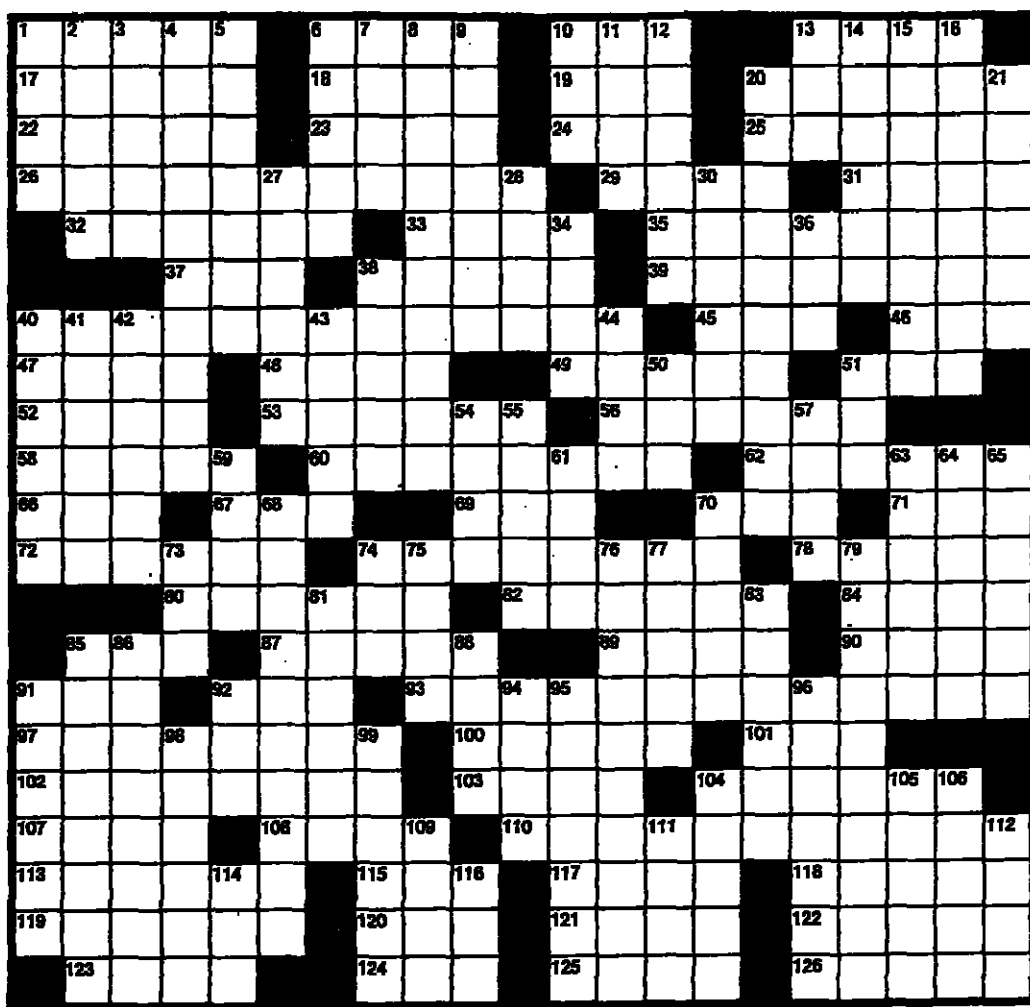




# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Silly Syllabus By Stanley Glass



DOWN DOWN DOWN DOWN DOWN

- 1 Canyon mouth
- 2 Looks maliciously
- 3 Mather product
- 4 Moirings
- 5 Called it a day
- 6 Areas in London and N.Y.C.
- 7 Russian river
- 8 Science studied by yodelers
- 9 Noli me
- 10 Charter of Hartford fame
- 11 Et
- 12 Wheel guard
- 13 Educational org.
- 14 Passé
- 15 The Wrights' delight
- 16 Celestial
- 17 Course for artful bartenders
- 18 Type of hammer
- 19 Expatriate
- 20 Former U.S. ambassador to U.N.
- 21 Did newsroom work
- 22 Average
- 23 Guevara
- 24 "Good-will"
- 25 Longfellow
- 26 Chorus
- 27 Melodious
- 28 Dorothy from New Orleans
- 29 Snigger for wrigglers
- 30 Star pitcher
- 31 Corded fabric
- 32 Study of certain high jinks
- 33 Put up with
- 34 Soothing
- 35 Iranian range
- 36 "O shed —!"
- 37 Keats
- 38 Honey factories
- 39 Inspect again
- 40 — souci
- 41 Names of several Turkish suits
- 42 Sch. affiliate
- 43 Small boat
- 44 Affair of the heart
- 45 Monastery residents
- 46 Slow movers
- 47 Yangtze feeder
- 48 "Look out —!"
- 49 Home of Fiat and Lancia
- 50 Sections or sectors
- 51 Nebraska City's county
- 52 London museum
- 53 Medieval drudge
- 54 Gain
- 55 Ram's dam

- ACROSS
- 1 Sacrificial areas
- 2 Minocope ingredient
- 3 Clumsy one
- 4 Early shipbuilder
- 5 Author of "Games People Play"
- 6 Killer whale
- 7 Robin Hood's drink
- 8 Does intensive research
- 9 Respond to a stimulus
- 10 She wrote "Seductio ad Absurdum"
- 11 Relatives
- 12 Type of tire
- 13 Study that Edith Bunker digs
- 14 Concept
- 15 Own
- 16 Rages
- 17 An 1898 discovery
- 18 Like some guesses
- 19 Defendants in law
- 20 Trunk
- 21 Study of corrections
- 22 Study of Caesar's shapes and forms
- 23 Article much in use
- 24 "Bullying cry"
- 25 Jutting rock
- 26 Sequential notes
- 27 Impressionist master
- 28 "Have you wool?"
- 29 Beloved, in Bordeaux
- 30 Puts in office
- 31 Empathic refusal
- 32 Chanticleer's domain
- 33 Fodder
- 34 storage
- 35 Angels of mercy
- 36 Statampere, for instance: Abbr.
- 67 Land mass south of Eur.
- 68 Rain check
- 69 Use a Mason jar
- 70 Hungarian-born conductor
- 71 "Games People Play"
- 72 Malice
- 73 Russell of the N.B.A.
- 74 "I — arrow into the air"
- 75 Samoa port
- 76 Exist
- 77 Transvaal
- 78 Police
- 79 Italian terrorists' victim
- 80 Join
- 81 Beast of Barbary
- 82 Greedy one
- 83 Trotsky's private course in fossils
- 84 Study of snakes' evolution
- 85 Water nymph
- 86 — Nor, lake in Sinking
- 87 Hawaiian volcano
- 88 Ballet subject
- 89 Golf ball ingredient
- 90 — Pater (almanac)
- 91 European capitol
- 92 Study of trash
- 93 Shoshonean
- 94 Outer portion of the earth
- 95 Exhausts
- 96 Blossom of the silents
- 97 Fern group
- 98 Eight: Comb. form
- 99 French spa
- 100 Method: Abbr.
- 101 Command to oxen
- 102 Bridge positions: Abbr.
- 103 Peel

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Sacrificial areas	1 Canyon mouth
2 Minocope ingredient	2 Looks maliciously
3 Clumsy one	3 Mather product
4 Early shipbuilder	4 Moirings
5 Author of "Games People Play"	5 Called it a day
6 Killer whale	6 Areas in London and N.Y.C.
7 Robin Hood's drink	7 Russian river
8 Does intensive research	8 Science studied by yodelers
9 Respond to a stimulus	9 Noli me
10 She wrote "Seductio ad Absurdum"	10 Charter of Hartford fame
11 Relatives	11 Et
12 Type of tire	12 Wheel guard
13 Study that Edith Bunker digs	13 Educational org.
14 Concept	14 Passé
15 Own	15 The Wrights' delight
16 Rages	16 Celestial
17 An 1898 discovery	17 Course for artful bartenders
18 Like some guesses	18 Type of hammer
19 Defendants in law	19 Expatriate
20 Trunk	20 Former U.S. ambassador to U.N.
21 Study of corrections	21 Did newsroom work
22 Study of Caesar's shapes and forms	22 Average
23 Article much in use	23 Guevara
24 "Bullying cry"	24 "Good-will"
25 Jutting rock	25 Longfellow
26 Sequential notes	26 Chorus
27 Impressionist master	27 Melodious
28 "Have you wool?"	28 Dorothy from New Orleans
29 Beloved, in Bordeaux	29 Snigger for wrigglers
30 Puts in office	30 Star pitcher
31 Empathic refusal	31 Corded fabric
32 Chanticleer's domain	32 Study of certain high jinks
33 Fodder	33 Put up with
34 storage	34 Soothing
35 Angels of mercy	35 Iranian range
36 Statampere, for instance: Abbr.	36 "O shed —!"

## WEATHER

ALABAMA	20	C	Cloudy	MADRID	23	F	Overcast
ALASKA	24	M	Variable	MIAMI	31	F	Sunny
ARKANSAS	23	F	Clear	MILAN	27	M	Cloudy
ATHENS	28	C	Clear	MONTREAL	14	S	Sunny
BEIRUT	27	F	Sunny	MOSCOW	19	M	Overcast
BELGRADE	25	M	Cloudy	MUNICH	22	F	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	F	Overcast	NEW YORK	24	F	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	16	F	Overcast	NICE	24	F	Clear
BUDAPEST	28	S	Clear	OSLO	18	M	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	F	Cloudy	PARIS	19	M	Showers
COPENHAGEN	18	C	Clear	ROME	28	S	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	28	F	Overcast	SOFIA	16	M	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	S	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	13	S	Storms
EDINBURGH	12	S	Overcast	TEHRAN	27	M	Clear
FLORENCE	24	C	Clear	TEL AVIV	29	F	Clear
FRANKFURT	16	M	Rolls	TUNIS	33	F	Clear
GENEVA	24	F	Clear	VIENNA	23	F	Cloudy
HELSINKI	28	F	Clear	WARSAW	26	F	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	27	F	Clear	WASHINGTON	29	S	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	22	C	Cloudy	ZURICH	22	F	Cloudy
LISBON	18	M	Cloudy				
LONDON	25	M	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	20	C	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings in US and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

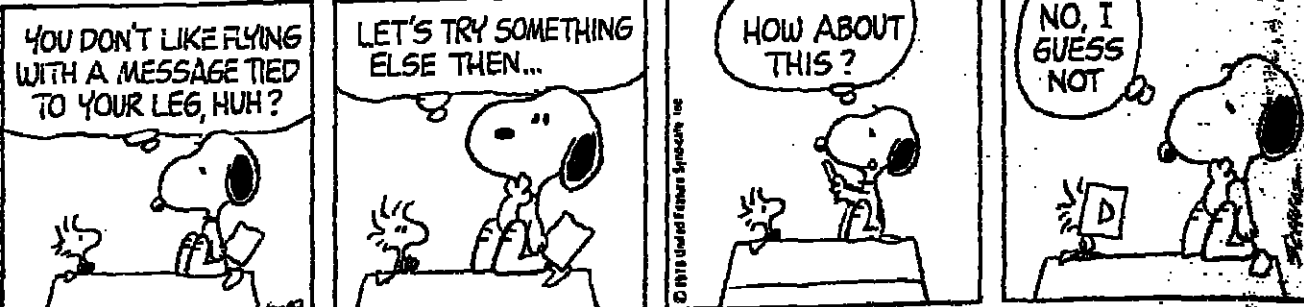
## BOOKS

**KOLYMA**  
*The Arctic Death Camps*  
By Robert Conquest. Viking, 254 pp. \$10.95.  
**THE GULAG ARCHIPELAGO 1918-1956**  
*An Experiment in Literary Investigation. Parts V, VI, and VII*  
By Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn. Translated from the Russian by Harry Willets. Harper & Row. Illustrated. 558 pp. \$16.95.  
Reviewed by John Leonard

IF, IN THE 19th century, Tolstoy was "superfluous," in the 20th century Solzhenitsyn is inconvenient: prophet and scourge, ancient mariner, Ishmael, witness. It has been the business of the 20th century to murder the Turgenevs, as if history itself were an apocalyptic Russian novel, and that novel was "The Possessed." Solzhenitsyn now concludes his literary investigation of the Soviet forced-labor camps, "Gulag," however, is not at all literary; it is a scream. The screamer names names and counts heads, but he is still screaming. "There is no law," he screams. Of course he is right, but who wants to hear it? Listening is an inconvenience. Americans listen most conveniently to stories, and the shorter the story, the better. Thus more Americans bought and read Solzhenitsyn's short novel "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" than would bother to buy and read "The First Circle" and "The Cancer Ward" combined. Never mind that "The First Circle" is a masterpiece; it is also very long. We get the point, anyway. A few characters in a short work of fiction are easy to manage. Big numbers numb the imagination. "Gulag," in seven parts in three volumes from Harper & Row, is all big numbers. It is not enough for us to sympathize with Ivan Denisovich; we must grasp that there were millions of Denisovichs, male and female, sentenced to 10 and 25 years of "destructive" labor for being pacifists or Baptists, for "economic disruption," for reading the wrong poems, for belonging to the wrong families, for not killing enough Germans, for having opinions, at random. According to Robert Conquest, in the Arctic camps of the Kolyma region alone, from 1932 to 1954, three million people died — and Solzhenitsyn devotes only a few pages to Kolyma. How are we to comprehend such numbers? Do we compare them with the numbers of the Holocaust? Stalin got rid of at least 20 million Russians in the 1930s, what with the purges and the deporting and the starving of the kulaks. Solzhenitsyn would put the figure higher, including 15 million kulaks. How many eggs does it take to make a Soviet omelet? Who taught the Cambodians everything they know? Brave socialism: Solzhenitsyn harangues. He pulls whiskers. He pins clown bugs. He anathematizes "progressives" and "left laborers." He is inconvenient. No, not everything can be blamed on Stalin. An immense

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

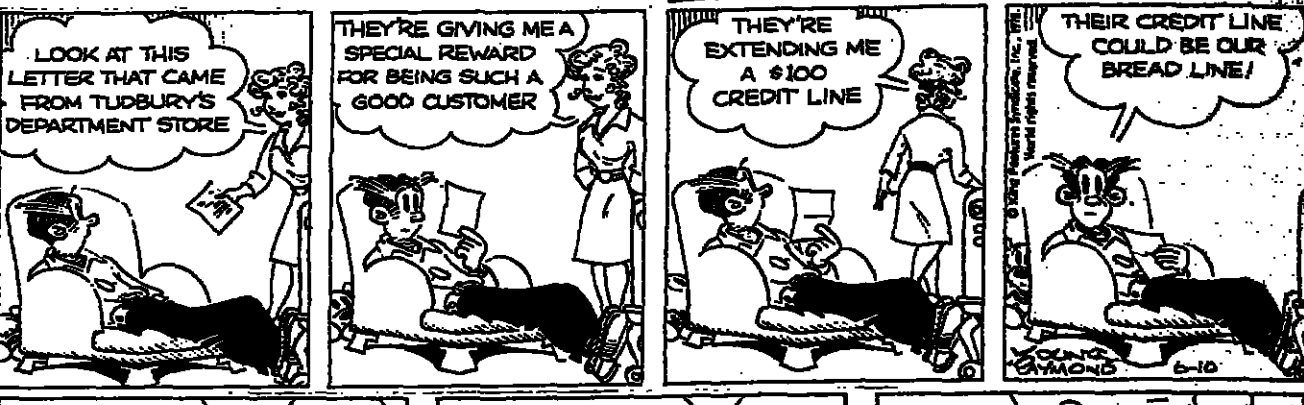
## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## B.L.O.N.D.I.E.



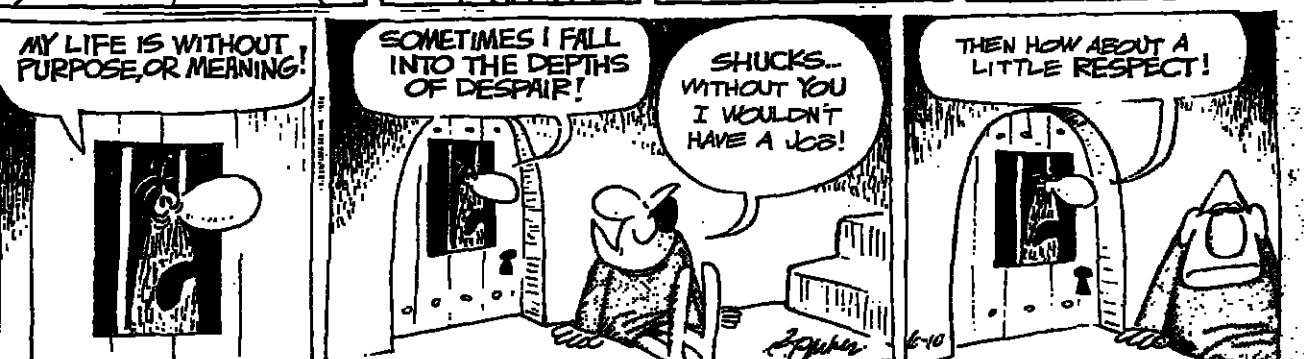
## B.E.E.T.L.E.



## B.U.S. S.T.A.T.I.O.N.



## W.I.Z.A.R.D.



## R.E.X.



## R.I.P.



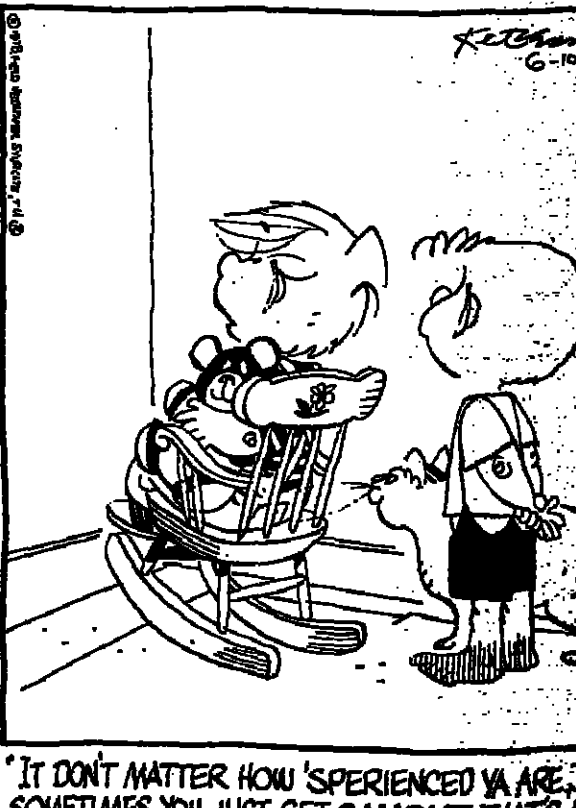
## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORRIP  
PRIGE  
SWANER  
MUGNIP

Yesterday's Jumbles: VERVE CHIME HYMNAL FACTOR  
Answer: Sounds like a low character in Paris—A FRENCH HEEL

## DENNIS THE MENACE





**By Rob Hughes**

Most of us slept through it, but I wonder whether Abraham Klein, Claudio Coutinho, Ally MacLeod and Antonio Roca slumber as soundly. Klein is the Israeli referee

(Goals, wins, lost, ties, goals for, goals against, minutes)						
GROUP 1	G	W	L	T	GF	GA
Italy	2	2	0	0	5	2
Spain	2	1	0	1	4	2
Hungary	2	0	2	0	2	5
France	2	0	2	0	2	4
GROUP 2	G <th>W</th> <th>L</th> <th>T</th> <th>GF</th> <th>GA</th>	W	L	T	GF	GA
W. Germany	2	1	0	1	4	0
Poland	2	1	0	1	1	0
Turkey	2	1	0	1	3	2
Mexico	2	0	2	0	1	9
GROUP 3	G <th>W</th> <th>L</th> <th>T</th> <th>GF</th> <th>GA</th>	W	L	T	GF	GA
Austria	2	2	0	0	3	1
Brazil	2	0	0	2	1	1
Sweden	2	0	1	1	2	1
Spain	2	0	1	1	1	2
Holland	2	1	1	0	1	1
Paraguay	2	1	1	0	1	1
Peru	2	1	0	1	3	1
Chile	2	1	0	1	2	2
Soviet Union	2	1	0	1	1	1
Italy vs Argentina	1	0	1	0	1	1
France vs Hungary	1	0	1	0	1	1
Mexico vs Poland	1	0	1	0	1	1
Turkey vs West Germany	1	0	1	0	1	1
Swedish games	1	0	1	0	1	1
Sweden vs Spain	1	0	1	0	1	1
Brazil vs Austria	1	0	1	0	1	1
Peru vs Iran	1	0	1	0	1	1
Soviet Union vs Netherlands	1	0	1	0	1	1

### Hysteria in Argentina

Argentine fervor has built to almost hysterical peaks after the team won the first two matches; second only to that is the support here in Argentina for Italy, the country of origin of so many families. We know that there has been talk here of Italy conceding a diplomatic defeat, allowing the hosts to continue playing in the quarterfinal group centered on River Plate, and giving Italy three games in Rosario, which has the biggest Italian population.

Against that, however, is the fact that Italy leads the group by one point and that the team that finishes second is likely to have to meet West Germany and Holland, champions and runners-up of 1974, in the next grouping.

So the air of artificiality may be removed; the match just may be the real thing, even though each team will want to protect itself against injury. Therefore, Klein's reputa-

PARIS, June 9 (UPI) — Hank Pfister and Gene Mayer picked up the first pay packet of the \$400,000 French Open tennis championships today with a 6-3, 6-2, 6-2 victory over Jose Higueras and Manuel Orantes in the men's doubles final. Pfister and Mayer split \$17,000 for their center-court victory at Roland Garros stadium before a crowd of 8,000.

Earlier in the day, defending women's champion and top seed Mima Jausovec qualified for Sunday's singles final with a 6-3, 6-4 victory over Regina Marsikova. Jausovec, 21, will meet No.-2 seed Virginia Ruzici, who romped

By Sam Posey

In fact, it has the effect of sharpening the intensity of everyone's concentration upon details relating to the race. Our team's cars are, of course, our primary preoccupation. We have two identical Mirages, powered by Renault engines. We are headquartered in a small town to the south of Le Mans and when the cars aren't at the track they are being worked on in a garage close to our hotel.

My first run in the car came just before the end of practice the day before yesterday. I hadn't driven earlier because my co-driver, Michel LeClerc, had taken on the responsibility of breaking in the car and making the basic adjustments to the chassis. For several hours, Michel worked with our car, doing two or three laps and then pulling into the pits for changes. The suspension, which to a driver is like the car's personality, was changed several times so that the tail of the car couldn't slide out so much in the turns. The angle of the wing was squared, giving the car more bite in the turns at the cost of a few mph of top speed. The seat was made more comfortable and the height of the small windshield increased to reduce wind buffeting in the open cockpit. A brake disc which was out of balance had to be changed.

Acceleration of the order of magnitude produced by the 550-horsepower turbine-barged Renault, coupled to the lightweight Mirage chassis, is like being shot out of a catapult. In the daylight, with visible frames of reference surrounding you, acceleration to 200 mph is a strange enough experience, but at night, with only the white lines of the road and the glowing instrument panel to look at, I felt as disoriented as if I were being shot into outer space. Disoriented, and also afraid.

Instantly, as if the steering had snapped, the car spun. Three times, in quick succession, it whipped around, and on its last gyration the nose grazed the rail and the car stopped. Untangling myself from the belts and harness I climbed slowly out for a look. Very little damage. I would be able to drive back to the pits. There, I described the incident to Harley Cluxton, the team's owner, and he said that Vern Schuppan, the driver of our other car, had seen oil on that part of the track. That was it. I realized. Oil and I had been too busy to see it.

Not a very good beginning.



Klein, at least, is playing for his place. Neither team, however, is likely to be at full strength, each without a principal goalscorer. Leopoldo Luque, whose daring pace and superb 25-meter goal finally beat the French, is out of this match, and maybe the next, with a dislocated elbow and, particularly as Rene houseman has failed to be the effective pimpnrel of 1974, Luque is regarded as Argentina's most important player.

The atmosphere will be no less hair-raising at Mar del Plata, where Brazil needs to beat Austria if it is not to be eliminated. Brazil, remember, began the tournament as the favorites, yet Coutinho had tried to alter its style of play, forsaking Brazilian belief in touch for European running and conditioning.

### Scots Need Miracle

Meanwhile, in Mendoza on Sunday, Scotland, which has been the most shocking disappointment of the week, may salvage the merest hint of pride with a good performance.

In any event, by Sunday we shall know the eight teams which survive the first round. Some will have strolled this far — like West Germany — some will have had substantial prizing difficulty — like the computerized Poland — and some will have fought a virtual cup final this weekend to scrape through at the deadline.

Whatever their methods, and those of the eight vanquished teams, they will look back on this week's effort which either squandered or rewarded the planning of four years. And then they will answer to their publics.

<b>NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST</b>				<b>Chicago 10, Cincinnati 1</b>	
<b>Pittsburgh 4, Los Angeles 1</b>				<b>Montreal 4, Los Angeles 1</b>	
<b>Houston of Pittsburgh, pad., run</b>				<b>Philadelphia's Games</b>	
Chicago	W	L	Pct.	GB	
Pittsburgh	30	21	.368	—	St. Louis (1-5)
Philadelphia	30	21	.571		Los Angeles (Lorn 1-5)
Montreal	29	23	.558	1½	San Francisco (Lorn 7-5)
New York	26	30	.464	6½	San Francisco (Knapp 6-2) of New York
Pittsburgh	23	28	.451	7	(Koonman 7-7)
St. Louis	22	35	.386	11	Atlanta (Hatcher 5-2) of Philadelphia (Clark 1-5)
<b>WEST</b>				<b>San Francisco (Montau 0-2) of Pittsburgh (Robb 1-5)</b>	
San Francisco	32	20	.615	—	Houston (Richard 4-4) of St. Louis (Montez 1-2)
Cincinnati	31	22	.587	—	San Diego (Cox 4-4) of St. Louis (Montez 1-2)
San Francisco	29	24	.549		San Diego (Cox 4-4) of St. Louis (Montez 1-2)
San Diego	23	29	.441	9½	San Francisco (Knapp 6-2) of New York
Houston	22	29	.431	9½	San Francisco (Knapp 6-2) of New York
Atlanta	20	32	.385	12	San Francisco (Knapp 6-2) of New York
<b>Thursday's Games</b>				<b>San Diego of Chicago</b>	
<b>St. Louis 2, Atlanta 1</b>				<b>Cincinnati of Pittsburgh</b>	

**NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)**—Under normal circumstances, major league franchises do not make a habit of obtaining a couple of first-round draft choices for a veteran forward and \$3.2 million. But the New York Knicks have made such a deal with the New Jersey Nets.

The \$3.2-million debt owed by Jackson, who the Knicks probably would have cut anyway, is now a member of the Nets, who also got the Knicks' 13th pick in today's first round.

In a rebuilding stage, the Knicks were phasing out the 32-year-old Jackson, the only forward remaining from their 1973 National Bas-

The settlement of the debt could clear the way for Boe to sell the financially troubled Nets. However, they still owe another \$4 million to the Knicks because of their move to New Jersey, payable after the Nets move to the East Rutherford Meadowlands complex in 1980.

**NEW YORK, June 9 (UPI)** — Steve Cauthen, 18, riding Affirmed, will attempt tomorrow to bring the horse home as racing's 11th Triple Crown winner with a victory over four rivals in the 1½-mile Belmont Stakes.

This year, he already has earned more than \$2.5 million and if he wins tomorrow he would become the youngest jockey to win the three-race series, joining such greats as Earl Sande, Charlie Kurtsinger, Eddie Arcaro, Warren

LAS VEGAS, June 9 (AP) — Ken Norton will fight Larry Holmes tonight for the World Boxing Council heavyweight crown.

Norton, 32, was given the WBC title when Leon Spinks signed to give Muhammad Ali a second match in New Orleans next Sept. 15. The WBC wanted Spinks to fight Norton and stripped the champion of his title when he refused.

Norton goes against Holmes, who was the challenger named by the WBC to fight Norton in his first title defense. Norton, in this city where betting is legal, was an 8-5 favorite against the 28-year-old Holmes, who is unbeaten in 27 fights.

The World Boxing Association still recognizes Spinks and Norton said, "It might be a year before we again have only one heavyweight champion."



**SUNDAY**



MONTREAL, June 9 (UPI) — Steve Rogers stopped the Los Angeles Dodgers on one hit — a first-inning homer by Reggie Smith — in pitching the Montreal Expos to a 4-1 triumph for their eighth victory in 10 games.

Andre Dawson's three-run homer in the sixth off loser Don Sutton, 4-6, provided the winning margin for the Expos.

**Cubs 10, Reds 1**  
At Chicago, Bobby Murcer hit a three-run homer and Rick Reuschel pitched a seven-hitter and struck out 10 to spark Chicago to a 10-1 rout of Cincinnati. Reuschel, 7-4, retired the first 11 batters before Joe Morgan singled in the fourth inning. Morgan singled in the Reds' run in the eighth.

two-run shot.

**Rangers 5-3, Royals 4-2**

At Arlington, Texas, Reggie Cleveland pitched out of an eighth-inning bases-loaded jam to give Texas a 5-4 triumph over Kansas City in the first game. Cleveland took over from reliever Roger Moret in the eighth after the Royals scored twice and retired three straight batters. In the nightcap, Bobby Bonds' sacrifice fly score and Bump Wills in the 13th inning gave the Rangers the second game.

**BASEBALL**  
American League  
BOSTON RED SOX—Signed Stephen B. Bond, first baseman; Patric Kourou, outfielder; and Rich Carls, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI REDS—Signed Howard in the Eastern League; Khoury to FL, Louisiana in the Florida League; Carls to Clevelands in the NL.  
NEW YORK YANKEES—Signed Thurman Munger, first baseman; and Brad Burge and Tom Thayer, outfielders.  
PITTSBURGH PIRATES—Signed Jeffery Labadie, second baseman; catcher; William Barnes, second baseman; and Thomas Lawler, infielder.  
HOUSTON ASTROS—Purchased Rick Williams, pitcher, from Charleston of the International League; Delmonico Oscar Zamora, pitcher, to Charleston.  
LOS ANGELES DODGERS—Signed Don Blalock, catcher, and Joseph Pocarada, shortstop.  
ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Purchased the contract of Bob Colacura, outfielder, from Charleston of the International League; Sent Don to the Cardinals of the American League Association. Assigned Frank Riccioli, pitcher, Charleston from Springfield.  
SAN DIEGO PADRES—Signed Andy Hawkins, pitcher.  
**BASKETBALL**  
National Basketball Association  
LOS ANGELES LAKERS—Traded Tom Pettit, forward, to the Buffalo Braves in return for Butch's first draft pick in Friday's NBA

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

Atlanta	000 000 000-0 7
St. Louis	000 001 010-2 7
Hanna, Easterly (8), Cambell (8) and Pecora by: Vuckovich, Liffel (8) and Swisher- Wackovich, 3-3, L-Hanna, 4-1.	
Classified	000 000 000-1 7
Chicago	001 200 320-10 7
Norman, Barton (4), Semmlie (5), Tamlin P. and Werner: R. Reuschel and Ross, 4-4 Reuschel, 7, L-Norman, 6-3. HR-Chicago Murcer (3).	
Los Angeles	100 000 000-1 1
Montreal	000 013 000-4 7
Suften and Yeager, Grote (8); Rogers on Carier, W-Ross, 7-5, L-Suften, 4-6. HR-S- Angeles, Smith (10), Montreal, Dawson (9).	

**(Continued from Back Page)**

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